

DeMOLAY COMMANDERY TO BE ORGANIZED HERE

An Order of De Molay was organized in Caruthersville the night of April 2nd, with more than twenty young men as Charter members. Preliminary work for the organization of a De Molay Chapter in Sikeston is under way, supervised by leading Masons of the city.

The Order is a young men's lodge, founded largely on the principles of Free Masonry and designed to take in youths, who are not yet of sufficient age to join the Masonic Order. Sons of Masons and their chums, who are 16 to 21 years of age are eligible to membership. All regular Masons may also attend meetings of the Order, but shall have no active work in the lodge.

The Order of DeMolay was founded in Kansas City about two years ago at the instance largely of Alexander Cochran, a prominent 33d degree Mason, and under the supervision of the Scottish Rite Chapter. It was at first designed to be a local organization for the benefit of the young men there, but it proved so popular movement that original plans were changed and it grew into a national proposition.

The order takes its name from a man named DeMolay, known to students of Masonry as a great advocate of the order in the middle ages and one who played a very important part in its preservation at a time when its persecutors had the institution well-nigh extinguished.

Every member of the family requires nearly 1,100 meals annually. How many of these are coming from the home garden this year?

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bledsoe and daughter and Clarence Coleman motored to Sikeston Friday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bledsoe.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dover and children returned Friday afternoon from St. Louis, where they were guests of relatives for several days.

Mrs. Sam Reese, of Houston, Texas arrived Friday for a visit with Mrs. S. P. Reese, Miss Freda Reese and other Sikeston relatives and friends.

Don't attempt to grow a garden under or near large trees that will not only shade the crops but in addition draw most of the moisture and plant food from the soil.

Mrs. Amanda Conn would like to meet all of the girls of Sikeston between the ages of 15 and 30 in a "round table" talk on next Monday evening between 7:30 and 8:30 at the Baptist Church. Come out girls and let's get acquainted and talk about some things of great interest to all of us. This means girls only.

The wrestling contest that was scheduled for Wednesday evening of this week between Wad Tucker of Kewanee, and Lyman Gross, of Sikeston, has been postponed on account of the tent show being here this week. The "Big Eagle" will do some training and when the day is selected, a big crowd will be present to see the match of the big boys.

Coal ashes have little value as fertilizer, their use being mainly to loosen the soil and make it more workable. They are most valuable on heavy clay soil, but should be screened to take out coarse material before they are applied, and should be spread evenly over the surface and thoroughly mixed with the soil. Wood ashes have fertilizing value, but should be applied before they become leached.

Another thing you might teach your boy is that the only thing in life he will ever set much store upon is the thing he works hard to get. If you are ambitious for him to know the value of a dollar quit giving him money. Boys must have more or less to spend, of course, and yours should have a reasonable amount. But when he strikes you for a dollar give him a dollar's worth of work to do before he gets the cash. Tell him to mow the yard, bring up some wood, take a turn in the garden or something else requiring time and energy. If he wants the money real bad he will do the work. If he would rather do without the dollar than do the work, let him do without it. Either way he is better off. Then when he gets hold of the coin it represents 100 cents of honest toil. This makes him a bit loath to part with it and thus he learns both the dignity of labor and the value of a dollar.—Paris Appeal.

BIG LAW LIBRARY FOR POPLAR BLUFF

Southeast Missouri is going to have a fine law library in the not far distant future, which means in the future instead of lawyers having to go to St. Louis, Kansas City, Jefferson City or Springfield to get access to a big law library, they can come to Poplar Bluff.

The last General Assembly appropriated \$3,000 for the beginning of a library here in connection with the Springfield Court of Appeals which has two Southeast Missouri calls in this city in April and October. Senator E. E. Penzel put all of his influence behind the bill and with others succeeded in getting the appropriation.

A committee of Judge Cox, Farrington and Bradley of the Springfield court; Judge Almon Ing, of the circuit court; Judge Jesse C. Sheppard, both of this city; H. C. Blanton of Sikeston; C. G. Sheppard, of Caruthersville and Senator Penzel, the chairman, was named at a meeting of the bar on Wednesday evening.—Poplar Bluff Democrat.

Miss Marie Bratton was a visitor in Cairo Friday.

Carroll Myer left Friday afternoon for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Myer in St. Louis.

Misses Munroe, Langford, Hazel Stubbs, McCutcheon visited in Cape Girardeau Saturday and Sunday.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will hold their annual flower sale April 14, 15, 16 at Albritton's Greenhouse.

Miss Dorothy Alexander of Charleston was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Joe L. Matthews Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Denman went Friday night to St. Louis, where Mrs. Denman entered a hospital for treatment.

Mrs. E. L. Rogers of Portageville spent Friday and Saturday in this city, the guest of her sister, Miss Elsie Smart.

Mrs. H. W. Baker Sr. left Friday afternoon for Memphis, Tenn., for an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Baker, Jr.

Miss Florence Tawney came down from Cape Girardeau Friday afternoon for a few days visit with Miss Maggie Matthews.

Mr. and Mrs. George N. Green, little Miss Charlotte Green, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Dorroh motored to East Prairie last Sunday.

Mrs. G. J. Layton, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Finley, Lynn and Layton Finley, motored to Cape Girardeau Saturday and spent the day with friends.

The same kind of vegetables should not be grown twice in succession in the same part of the garden, if this can be avoided. If a radically different kind is grown disease spores and insects, though present in the soil, are not so liable to attack the second crop.

There is no general rule regarding the depth of planting, as different kinds of vegetables and different soils necessitate different practices. The smaller the seeds the shallower the covering should be as a rule. In heavy soils the covering should be lighter than in light soils.

The Southeast Missouri Master Bakers' Association will hold their second convention since the organization meeting, in Jackson, Tuesday, April 12th. E. F. Schorle, of Schorle Bros. Bakery, is president of the Association, which includes among its members, all bakers of the Southeast Missouri District.

Walter Driver, of Osceola, Ark., conceded to be the largest cotton planter in the South, has made a voluntary assignment in favor of his creditors, who appointed three trustees to take over his assets on a five-year contract to secure more than half a million dollars' indebtedness. He is the South's largest planter and it shows the fallacy of growing cotton to the exclusion of feed and food. If a man like Walter Driver fails in his efforts to place all his eggs in one basket, how much less feasible is it for a small farmer to get by with the system. The Courier has been talking of the fallacy of this system for ten years, and while we regret deeply to chronicle the failure of such a large and splendid farmer as Mr. Driver, it is an illustration which needs no comment.—Blytheville Courier.



PAUL WHITEMAN AND HIS ORCHESTRA

Paul Whiteman and his Orchestra play four new lively dances

Paul Whiteman and his Orchestra, whose dance numbers have been so enthusiastically received by lovers of dance music everywhere, are offering four new dances this month. These selections are embodied in two Victor Double-faced Records as follows:

"DO YOU EVER THINK OF ME?"—Medley Fox Trot
"I NEVER KNEW"—Fox Trot
Victor Double-faced Record 18734

"BRIGHT EYES"—Medley Fox Trot
"LOVE BIRD"—Medley Fox Trot
Victor Double-faced Record 18735

We shall be glad to play these New Victor Records for April for you whenever you find it convenient to stop in.

DERRIS, The Druggist

SIKESTON, MO.

HARDING'S ROAD PLAN TO GO TO CONGRESS

Washington, April 9.—Good roads will form one of the themes of the message which President Harding, in person, will deliver to the new Congress next Tuesday.

The President will express his conviction that not a dollar of Federal aid should be given to State for road building until the Government has assurance that the roads when completed will be maintained in a state of repair. It is "intolerable," the President thinks, that after the expenditure of millions of dollars for highways, a state should allow the roads to go to destruction before a quarter of the bonds for the building have matured. That is the condition, he has been told, which exists in some of the states that have drawn heavily on the Federal Treasury for road building aid.

Congress will be informed of the President's conclusion, reached after recent consultation with road experts, that some way must be found to halt what has impressed him as the folly of spending huge sums on roads without proper provision for their maintenance. It appears to him as "criminal waste" that roads costing \$25,000 a mile, or more than it cost to build railways under difficult conditions 40 years ago, should oftentimes become useless through neglect in two or three years.

A state has no right to ask for Federal road aid, and the Federal Government has no right to give aid, the President believes, unless the State is prepared to give guarantees that its roads will have some degree of permanence.

The President concurs in the opinion of expert road men that roads must be watched like railway tracks. He would have the roads kept in constant repair by a "patrol" system, similar to that employed in Europe. The expense of maintenance, he thinks, should be borne by the main beneficiaries of good roads—the owners of motor cars and motor trucks. In many of the states, he has been informed, the motor license fees alone are ample to keep the roads in repair;

in those states where they are not ample, he holds that they should be made so.

Any system of licenses, the President believes, should be graded to require heavy vehicles to pay more than light.

Mrs. Calvin Greer went Monday afternoon to St. Louis for a few days stay.

WANTED—To do plain sewing. Work neatly done. Mrs. Wm. Connor, 519 Kendall St. 3t. pd.

D. B. Kevil left Friday for a week's visit in Shreveport, Louisiana with his sister, Mrs. Crowder.

Dr. McClure and Levi took Saturday night to St. Louis, where Levi went to a specialist for examination.

Miss Isabell Hess was over from Poplar Bluff for a week-end visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hess.

E. F. Schorle went Monday afternoon to Jackson to attend a meeting of the Southeast Missouri Master Bakers' Association.

Soil in the garden should be rich and well supplied with humus. Stable manure is best for the garden, for it furnishes both plant food and humus.

Agriculture has made great advances in modern times; but the advice of Pliny the Elder, who lived 20 centuries ago, is still good for gardeners: "Dig deep, manure well, work often."

As a rule, foliage crops, such as lettuce, kale, and spinach, do fairly well in partial shade but must have a minimum of three hours of sunshine a day. Plants that ripen fruits, such as tomatoes and eggplant, should have a minimum of five hours of sunshine each day.

A Conference of Southeast Missouri Home Demonstration Agents will be held at Sikeston, April 21st. This Conference will include Agents from Jefferson, St. Francois, Dunklin, Butler and Cape Girardeau counties. Those projects will be discussed which present the greatest problems in this section of the state.

W. C. T. U. ESSAY AND CONTEST PROGRAM

The W. C. T. U. essay contests on Scientific Temperance Instruction work, in charge of Mrs. Archie Barnett, which have been held in the public schools, both elementary and high school, have been finished, and the names of the winners will be announced at the Christian Church on Tuesday night, April 19th, 7:45 o'clock. At this time the medals will be presented in connection with a double contest and program. Twenty-seven people have aided in the judging of the essays; all names were erased, and the essays were known only by their numbers. As winners were reported by the judges, lists were checked by three people to insure fairness and to avoid mistakes.

A special program, a music contest by pupils of Mrs. H. J. Welsh, and L. T. L. declamatory contest under the supervision of Mrs. Merritt M. Beck, will be given at the same time as the presentation of the essay medals.

No price of admission is asked, but a silver offering will be accepted at the door. Following is the program to be rendered:

Piano selection—"Unspoken Words"
Reading—"A Temperance Boy"
Piano selection—"Spanish Dance"
Reading—"The Mouse and the Boy"
Vocal Solo—Miss Hazel Stubbs.
Reading—"Spurgeon's Little Song"
Piano selection—"Melody at Dusk"
Reading—"Wanted—A Boy".
Vocal solo—Dr. George Tonelli.
Reading—"Be Strong."
Piano selection—Minuet from "Don Juan".
Reading—Mrs. Moore Greer.
Reading—"The Best Drink".
Violin solo—Miss Helen Welsh.
Reading—"What Temperance Brings"
Presentation of essay medals.
Awarding of declamatory and music medals.

The Standard in reporting the city election stated that John Inman received three votes for Alderman in the first ward. He was not even a candidate and these votes were put in by some of his friends for a joke.

LYCEUM NUMBER PLEASED EVERYONE

The last number of the Winter Lyceum was given at Malone Theater last Friday evening and was attended by a most appreciative audience.

Montraville Wood, noted inventor and scientist was the entertainer for this closing number and his audience was at all times so intensely interested that time was forgotten.

Hearing the gyroscope, Ultra-Violet ray, cold light, sound waves and helium gas mentioned in an off-hand manner is not particularly interesting to the average person, but to have these subjects presented and demonstrated by such a distinguished scientist as Mr. Wood makes them extremely interesting.

One of the most remarkable inventions designed by Mr. Wood and which was demonstrated during his lecture is the sound wave recorder which is used to determine the depth of the sea, to pilot ships safely into harbor, to explode submarine mines and to control electric lighting. He demonstrated the turning on electric lights by speaking the word "light". Persons in the audience turned on the light by clapping the hands. The light was turned off in the same manner.

WHEAT CONDITIONS GENERALLY FAVORABLE

Washington, April 9.—The condition of winter wheat throughout the country is "generally favorable", says a Department of Agriculture review of domestic crop conditions. Damage to the crop from the recent freeze was said to have been "negligible", and very little water killing reported. The Russian fly was said to be prevalent in all parts of Indiana, but no damage reported. Some fly damage was reported from Michigan, however.

Seeding of spring wheat was said to be practically completed in Iowa and progressing well in Washington.

Corn planting was reported in full progress in the Southern states, with good stands obtained. Land is being prepared for planting in the leading corn producing states in the central section.

The fall sown crops of oats in the Southern states was said to be generally in good condition, and the bulk of the crop in the ground in the Middle West. Some damage to the early-sown crop was said to be feared as a result of the recent frosts in Kansas, Nebraska and Tennessee.

Livestock was described in good condition throughout the country, with lambing in progress under generally favorable conditions, except in Arizona, where the desert lambing grounds due to drought, are the poorest in many years.

Early seedings of clover and alfalfa were reported as damaged somewhat by the freeze in the Central states. Alfalfa already is being harvested in the Yuma Valley of Arizona.

Pastures and ranges were declared to be generally good, and "greening up", although moisture is "badly needed" in Montana and the lambing ranges of Arizona.

Junior-Senior Reception.

The Junior-Senior reception given last Thursday evening at the home of E. J. Malone, Sr., was a most delightful affair and one that will linger long in the memory of all who attended.

The spacious rooms of the Malone home were arranged for dancing, for cards and various other amusements. Miss Mildred Bowman was winner of the first prize in an advertisement guessing game. The teachers and the boys were asked to choose the best looking girl from the bevy of attractive young ladies there. Their choice was Miss Eva Mae Hollister and Miss Catherine Blanton was voted the most popular girl. Pleas Malcolm was chosen as the best looking boy and is now known at school as "Pretty boy."

Delicious punch was served throughout the evening and at a late hour an elaborate two course luncheon was served.

One of the most important events of the commencement period is the High School play, "Green Stockings", which will be presented the night of April 27. The setting of the play is in England and the plot is extremely interesting. The cast has been selected and everything is in readiness to begin rehearsals.

NEW MADRID CO. LAND TRANSFERS

W. R. Hodge and wife of New Madrid county to Guy S. Clem of New Madrid County: All the W 1/4 of the NE 1/4 sec. 21, twp. 23, range 12, containing 20 acres. \$1600.00.

Roscoe G. Stone of Fulton County, Ky., to Lee Long of New Madrid County: All of lots 9 and 10 block 2 Waltrips Addition to the City of Portageville, Mo. \$200.00.

S. G. Hill and wife of Hayti, to J. F. Putz of New Madrid County: Beginning at the SE cor. of the SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 sec. 24 twp. 23, range 12; thence N. 208 feet to a stake; thence west 216 feet to a stake; thence S 174 feet to the public road; thence SE parallel to the said public road, a distance of 85 ft. to the south line of said sec. 24 thence east 140 feet to the place of beginning containing in the aggregate 1 acre. \$9,000.00.

Dan McCoy and wife of Scott county to D. E. Rutledge of New Madrid County: Lots 4 and 5 block 62, Morehouse, Mo. \$220.00.

G. L. Tinsley and Walter W. Wilkerson to Lillie Seals of New Madrid County: Lot 10 in block 11 in Lewis 2nd addition to the City of Lilbourn, \$60.00.

L. C. Hyten and wife of Scott County to Thomas Grace of New Madrid County: All of lots 3 and 4 block 8 in Webb & Hyde's Add. to Parma, Mo. \$1100.00.

E. O. Fisher and wife of Morehouse to P. J. Kimener of New Madrid County: A strip 24 feet wide and 145 ft. long off the south side of lot 8 in block 29 city of Morehouse. \$200.

R. H. Hunter, single, to Robert W. Hunter, both of New Madrid County: All of the E 1/2 of the NW 1/4 sec. 12 twp. 24 range 14 containing 80 ac. \$3600.00.

Henry Wolf and wife of New Madrid County to Fred R. Eggers et al of New Madrid county: All that portion of the E 1/2 of SE 1/4 sec. 31 in twp. 23 range 12 laying East of the center line of ditch No. 43 of the Little River D. D. containing 38.88 ac. Also the SW 1/4 of sec. 32 twp 23, range 12, 160 acres, containing in aggregate 198.88 ac. \$15,000.

D. T. Teal of New Madrid County to Hattie Ruth Alexander of New Madrid County: All of lot 8 block 1 in the Clayton Addition to the town of Gideon, Mo.

J. W. Cronan and wife of Portageville to Amanda McGraw of Portageville: Lot 4 block 1 of the city of Portageville. \$550.00.

Marriage License
W. A. Dyer and Celia E. Mitchell both of Marston.

Charley E. Mungie and Mary Hargett, both of Marston.
Samuel Walker and Mamie Carico, both of Matthews.

Ules Hobbs and Nancy Oleva Matthews, both of Kewanee.
Hollie Peeler and Elsie Kerley, both of Kewanee.

Chester T. Smith of E. St. Louis and Elsie J. Goodman of Portageville.
William D. Harrelson and Janie Armstrong, both of Portageville.

U. G. White and Alice Vanover, both of Parma.
Wesley O. Warner and Freda Bell Kent, both of Tallapoosa.

Miss Lela Lett visited relatives in Marquand Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. R. E. Wiley spent the week-end with Dr. Wiley on their Risco farm.

Miss Rosella Werner of Canalon was the week-end guest of Miss Marguerite Hinkle.

Mrs. L. Wagner and daughter, Jeanette of Dexter were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lampert Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Buchanan motored to Cape Girardeau Sunday and spent the day with Miss Versa Hufstedler.

Mrs. H. Adlock has been employed as bookkeeper for Stubbs Clothing Company and begun her work there Monday morning.

The 140th Regiment National Guard Infantry, which includes our boys of Company K, has been awarded the honor of attending the State Centennial to be held in Sedalia this year. One regiment of the State National Guard is selected to attend this fair each year to do police and exhibition duty. The regiment was picked from the four present existing regiments in this state.

SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAYS
AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI.Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston,
Scott County, Missouri, as second-
class mail matter, according to act
of Congress.THE STANDARD is the only paper in
Scott County that is published
twice-a-week; for newspaper read-
ers wanting the news while it is
news, and for advertisers desiring
quick results, it is the best medium.The Standard announces the follow-
ing new rates for advertising effective
August 1, 1920:Display advertising, per single column
inch, net25c
Reading notices per line.....10c
Financial statements for banks.....\$6.00
Probate notices, minimum.....\$5.00The Standard announces the follow-
ing new rates for subscription effective
September 1, 1920:Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott
and adjoining counties.....\$2.00
Yearly subscription elsewhere in
United States.....\$2.50
No renewal allowed at present rate
for longer than one year.Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATIONTo Mr. Bill Murrie: We never lost
you and we are not looking for you!You may gain knowledge by read-
ing, but you must separate the wheat
from the chaff by thinking.—Ex.High taxes and constant agitation
for more pay and shorter hours are
having their effect on industrial ac-
tivity. The process must be reversed
if we wish a return of stabilized con-
ditions. Reasonable taxes, fair pay
and full efficiency should be our mot-
to.Mrs. Callie Thompson of Poplar
Bluff, was elected city collector last
Tuesday. She was the only Democrat
put over in that city. Sikeston ex-
pects to elect a Democratic woman
as city collector at the 1922 spring
election. This woman will be Miss
Audrey Chaney. Get ready to vote
for her.A concerted move of wealthy Jews
of the United States to prevent the
sale of Henry Ford's Dearborn Inde-
pendent, as other papers are sold,
looks like a piece of persecution.
Ford's paper has been skinning the
Jews considerable, which may be com-
ing to them and may not be, and for
that reason they have enough pull to
have the police of several cities pre-
vent the selling of his paper. If
Ford's charges are true, the Jews
should be exposed, if not, have him
arrested for libel.Just now farm bureaus have the
popular call. Western states have
the professionals organizing "farm
bureaus and state farm bureaus. In
a few states they are already de-
manding county appropriations. In
some Idaho counties \$10,000 is asked
for one year to run the farm bureau.
County and state farm bureaus will
be unloaded on the general taxpay-
ers and will cost millions in a few
years. Will the result be less work
for the farmer, cheaper food for the
masses or merely more taxes for the
taxpayers?What
is Your
"Face Value"The world accept you at your
face value—what is yours?It depends—much on how
you dress—upon the neatness
and good taste you show.On your collar, for instance
—the most conspicuous item
of your apparel.Is it the neat, trim, crisp
starched collar which suc-
cessful men wear?Buy the right collar—the
sort that marks a man of
merit—and send it to us for
laundering.We'll give it that beau-
tiful, snowy finish which dis-
tinguishes the linen of gen-
tlemen—you'll look the part,
and feel it, in such neck-
wear.Sikeston Electric
Laundry Co.

Phone 165

Robbery By Intimidation.

Boston is strangled with labor union
radicalism which according to actual
statistics has reduced efficiency 50
per cent since 1913 in spite of great-
ly increased wages.Labor saving machinery is prohib-
ited in the building trades. Spraying
machines for paint or whitewash is
not permitted on union jobs and the
union prohibits the use of a brush
more than 4 1-2 inches in width.Formerly a good mason could lay
3000 bricks a day and wages were
\$4.00. In 1919 the wage went to
\$1.35 an hour or \$10.80 a day for a
limit of 500 brick, in addition to
wages for helpers. These are samples
of union radicalism.Americans want labor well paid,
but they do not believe in robbery.
Organized holdups, loafing on the job
and deliberate restriction of output
to create more jobs, will not be toler-
ated and it is no wonder the country
is turning toward the open shop idea
as against closed shop radicalism.

Shut Off the Whistle.

The chief trouble with most of us
in this country is that we are sitting
around waiting for prosperity to "be-
gin."Samuel M. Vawcain, President of
the Baldwin Locomotive Co., says: "I
am afraid of the establishment of the
debating society as a business insti-
tution. Too much advising results in
finding the various ways that things
cannot be done."Collier's says: "Prosperity will not
be started by salesmen on the road
who lose their own nerve, to silly
rumor, and travel on through the
country leaving behind them a wake
of gloom, depression and lost confi-
dence.""National prosperity is but the sum
total of a lot of little individual pros-
perities. As individuals we have
weathered deflation without one of our
old-time American panics. But we
have not yet realized, as individuals,
that we will have to think prosperity
and work for prosperity if we want
prosperity."If we want prosperity we cannot
be like Abraham Lincoln's "little trif-
ling steamboat that used to go puff-
ing about on the Sangamon River,
with a seven-foot whistle on a five-
foot boiler, so that every time the
whistle blew, the boat stopped."

Listening Post.

No one can listen to the voices of
the day without a feeling that this is
the hey-day of German junker propa-
ganda.The air is full of poisonous gases.
There is a definite effort by certain
publications apparently, to create the
impression that the war was some-
how a failure, that for some reason
justice did not triumph.For a long time the chief effort of
the propagandists seemed to be to
create a new breach of ill-feeling be-
tween Great Britain and the United
States. Since then the chief attack
has been made upon France, which is
our oldest friend among the nations
of the earth, and the nearest enemy
of Prussia.But there is not a sound American
heart which does not realize that
these propagandists will not have the
whole field to themselves. There is
in America an organization of home
growth and home development which
has proved more aggressive and more
vigilant than any foreign propagand-
ists. We can see demonstrated be-
fore the world that in the boys who
went overseas patriotism was no
mere wartime enthusiasm, but an
abiding passion, a whole-hearted de-
termination, says the Toledo Blade.The American Legion has been criti-
cized for some activities by some
branches. In general the complaints
are made that the service men are a
little too quick on the trigger, a little
too rushing in the charge. But we
need determination and decision and
driving power in the army of war, and
we must applaud the same qualities
in a civilian host in time of peace. As
its determination becomes known, as
its sleepless vigilance is more and
more realized, the tense need of fiery
action will grow less. The time will
come when whoever opens fire with
any anti-American propaganda of any
kind will realize that he will rouse
the boys of '17, and there are few
resident enemies of this nation so
bold as to challenge that host.
Therefore, while anyone can dis-
cern them anti-allied propaganda in
many forms, and can almost see the
copperhead sneer behind some current
writings, we can treat these as we
treated the Prussians and Austrians
—leave them to the Legion.John Malone, Sikeston's notorious
roughneck is in bad again. This time
he took a few shots at Carl Bess, for
which he was placed under bond. Ac-
cording to newspaper reports Bess is
not seriously hurt, although hit twice.
This is Malone's second assault with
intent to do great bodily harm with
dangerous and deadly weapons.—Mor-
ley Banner.

In Line With Wilson.

As events in the life of the Hard-
ing administration unfold we see how
sound were the positions taken by
Woodrow Wilson in many interna-
tional questions.Mr. Hughes is following the line of
Mr. Colby's reasoning in discussing
the Mesopotamia oil situation with
England. As to the island of Yap,
again Mr. Hughes stands firmly with
Mr. Colby and Mr. Wilson and freely
quotes from their letters in order to
sustain his position.The secretary of state also seems
inclined to follow the Democratic ad-
ministration's attitude toward Mexi-
co. Some American people were fear-
ful that when Mr. Fall became a
member of the cabinet his desire for
a fight with Mexico, as often ex-
pressed in the upper house of Con-
gress, might result in friction be-
tween the two countries. But even
Mr. Fall has subsided.It is not unlikely within a few
weeks the present cabinet members
will further follow Mr. Wilson and
recommend a ratification of the Ver-
sailles treaty of peace with modifica-
tions sufficient to enable them to say
the act is in line with the Republican
attitude as expressed before the elec-
tion.There will be many other things in
Mr. Wilson's administration which
will serve as models for the present
administration.—Memphis Commer-
cial Appeal.

Britain and League of Nations.

In the British House of Commons
last Thursday the League of Nations
supersovereignty got under the spot-
light. Members were informed by the
ministry that once British mandates
or British things got into the
clutches of the league nobody could
get them out; nothing could be done
about it "no matter what burdens,
financial or other, they imposed." Straight-
away the tight little island began
to rock under the seats of Parliam-
ent. If the Westminster roof did not
come down and the windows burst
out it was only because the Britons
who never will be slaves patriotically
and clamorously decided that, league
or no league, nothing could go with-
out Parliament's O. K. Even Lord
Robert Cecil, passionate adorer of the
League of Nations though he be, pro-
tested that of course the mandates
must be submitted to the Commons.
Lord Bryce follows up in the Times
with the declaration that every man-
date, everybody's mandate, every-
body's mandate everywhere, no mat-
ter what it is about, must be passed
on by the House of Commons. Obvi-
ously the League of Nations is all
right in its application to other na-
tions, but when it runs afoul of Brit-
ish nationalism it hits a rock which
knocks the bottom clean out of it.—
New York World.

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PastryWe do not specialize in any particular line of Bakery
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Where Do We Stand?

Secretary Hughes, in a note con-
cerning the rights of the United
States in German territory now un-
der mandates, and particularly in the
Yap mandate, combines with a fair
statement of American rights as a
leading belligerent Power and a party
to the peace, an indictment of the
United States Senate and a convinc-
ing argument for our ratification of
the Versailles peace treaty with the
covenant of the League of Nations.Our original rights, asserted by
President Wilson and now reaffirmed
by Secretary Hughes, are clear and
undoubted. As one of the principal
Powers engaged in the victorious war
against Germany and participating in
the peace, we had rights in the dis-
posal of German territories, equal to
those of any of the principal Powers.
These rights were guaranteed by the
treaty of peace, as Secretary Hughes
asserts, but we have not ratified this
treaty, in effect we have repudiated
it. How long do our treaty rights
exist when we, by our action, have
refused to join with the allied Pow-
ers which have ratified the treaty in
carrying it out and sharing its obli-
gations? We have not participated in
the councils created by the treaty nor
co-operated in organizing and con-
ducting the League of Nations, which
is a part of the treaty and its agent
in respect to important objects em-
bodied in the treaty.Can we in equity and reason re-
pudiate the treaty and its obligations
and claim its rights and benefits?Refusing to participate in the work
of the principal allied Powers which
made the treaty with our assistance
and ratified it, we stand outside and
protest against its decisions. Refus-
ing to join the League of 40 nations,
including the principal allies, and par-
ticipate in its deliberations and deci-
sions, we stand outside and protest
against decisions, under the very
treaty which we repudiate. If the
other principal belligerent nations had
joined with us in refusing to ratify
the treaty and to organize the League
of Nations there would have been no
treaty and no League and no rights
for us to assert. All treaty rights
would have fallen to the ground.If we go farther and, as the Hard-
ing administration contemplates do-
ing, make a separate peace with Ger-
many, the inconsistency of our posi-
tion will be emphasized. We will then
be in the position of claiming the
rights and benefits of our own treaty
and the rights and benefits without
the obligations of a repudiated treaty,
the whole operation of which we will,
in effect, oppose.The logic of Secretary Hughes
stops short of its conclusions, which
touches the action of the United
States more than the action of the
Supreme Council. We have been de-
clined in failing to ratify the treaty
and participate in the councils of the
Powers and in the League. As a
participant we could have guarded ourrights under the treaty and our coun-
sel with regard to the mandates
would have had the potency of a par-
ticipant in all its rights and obliga-
tions.Are not our rights under a treaty
which we decline to ratify in danger
of lapsing because we have not rat-
ified it and decline to participate in
the execution of it? As an outsider,
can we in equity insist upon our
treaty rights?Can we in equity oppose the deci-
sions of a body charged with carrying
out a treaty which we decline to rat-
ify or support? In opposing the deci-
sions of the Supreme Council are
we not appealing to might instead of
right?Are we prepared to put our might
against the decisions of our late allies
and all the other nations?Where does American stand—for
ordered peace and co-operation or for
might and destruction?—Post-Dis-
patch.Real baseball in Southeast Mis-
souri will open in Sikeston the first
of May, when Perryville will play at
the Fair Grounds. Our boys are prac-
ticing and getting their throwing
arms and batting eyes in training.The Southeast Missouri Drummers'
Association will hold their 1921 ses-
sion in Charleston some time the lat-
ter part of May. Sikeston will furn-
ish a large part of the visitors and do
her part toward giving the drummers
a royal welcome to her neighboring
city.Another white frost Monday morn-
ing. Gardens, young chickens and
summer underwear were all uncon-
fortable.The whole world contains some
710,000 miles of railway, the United
States easily topping the list with
265,000 miles."Girls in Korea", says an exchange,
"work for their husbands", which,
after all, is a big improvement on our
more enlightened system whereby she
picks her victim and he capitulates
without a struggle.—Buffalo Express.The way to Americanize is to be-
gin with yourself. Go to work at
some honest job. Save some of your
earnings. Pay for what you get. Do
not unload yourself on your fellow
citizens in some public job for which
you have no preparation or ability. Be
modest and courteous.An electrically driven machine has
been perfected that will seal 20,000
envelopes an hour.It is reported that diamonds came
into the United States last summer
at the rate of \$7,000,000 worth a
month.In English prisons neither male nor
female convicts are permitted to see a
mirror during the term of their im-
prisonment.Twenty of the fifty-one names in
the national hall of fame are of those
who came from ministers' homes, and
three Presidents and the wives of five
Presidents have been ministers' chil-
dren.The earliest coinage that can be
called American was ordered by the
Virginia Company and was minted in
the Bermudas in 1642. But then,
and for long afterwards, the standard
currency of Virginia was tobacco.H. J. WELSH
Funeral Director and EmbalmerWITH FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY.
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We want you to judge the new 1921 Buick on this basis—
capacity to give definite returns on investment.Let us demonstrate one of the new Buicks and test for yourself
Buick's quality of dependability; inspect the accessibility of
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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Remember
LET'S GO BINGO
MINSTRELS

HOME TALENT SHOW

Benefit Henry Meldrum Post
American LegionMALONE THEATER
THURSDAY, APRIL 21st, 1921

Under Direction of Mrs. Moore Greer

WOMAN OF MISSOURI SUFFERED PAINS AND ACHES

KIRKSVILLE, Mo.—"Some years ago I had a severe nervous breakdown, due to feminine weakness. I suffered with pains and aches continually. Was about as miserable as one could be, and just two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cured me of this ailment and I felt better than I had for a long time. I have since enjoyed good health. I can recommend 'Favorite Prescription' to women who suffer."—Mrs. A. P. Scott, 101 North Franklin Street.

Send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial package of 'Favorite Prescription' tablets.

MAJOR SYSTEM OF HIGHWAYS FOR MISSOURI ADVOCATED

John M. Malang of Joplin, Mo., former Superintendent of the State Highway Board, urged the Kiwanis Club at luncheon at the Annex Hotel today to support the plan for a system of major highways connecting the important centers of the State. He urged the members to express their wish for the expenditure of the \$60,000,000 in road bonds authorized last November to the St. Louis and St. Louis County members of the Legislature before the convening of a special session next month.

Malang defended the scheme as being one in the interest of the whole State, as opposed to the counter-suggestion that has been made to distribute the fund throughout all the counties, allowing of a lesser degree of improvement. He said that the cities and territory along the proposed major thoroughfares represent 74 per cent of the population of Missouri and that the land therein represents 74 per cent of the assessed valuation. First-class, hard-surfaced roads are necessary between the cities of the State, he said, to care for the growing traffic.

The speaker said that the combination of highways with those of other States and with the development of Mississippi River transportation would help make St. Louis instead of New York "the depot of the United States." He exhibited a map showing the highways radiating to the north, west, southwest and south from St. Louis, and north and south from Kansas City. Malang is general manager of the Joplin road district, where concrete highways are being built in all directions, and even into Kansas, in the zinc belt.—Post-Dispatch.

With the majority of the residents in the position of tenants and the minority of landlords, it will hardly be disputed that the prosperity of the city depends largely upon the prosperity of the tenants. The purchasing power which makes or breaks business lies with this majority. Wise landlords will remember this before they go too far with the raising of a war chest to fight their battles against the tenants. If they persist in using their money and organization merely to fight relief which the tenants are seeking instead of devoting their resources to providing a better form of relief through the stimulation of building they will make a grave error. All business, including their own, will suffer. Tenants must have relief. What the landlords ought to do is to collect their war chest and devote their energies to the stimulation of building.—Chicago Tribune.

WEAK, NERVOUS, ALL RUN-DOWN

Missouri Lady Suffered Until She Tried Cardui.—Says "Result Was Surprising."—Got Along Fine, Became Normal and Healthy.

Springfield, Mo.—"My back was so weak I could hardly stand up, and I would have bearing-down pains and was not well at any time," says Mrs. D. V. Williams, wife of a well-known farmer on Route 6, this place. "I kept getting headaches and having to go to bed," continues Mrs. Williams describing the troubles from which she obtained relief through the use of Cardui. "My husband, having heard of Cardui, proposed getting it for me. I saw after taking some Cardui... that I was improving. The result was surprising. I felt like a different person. 'Later I suffered from weakness and weak back, and felt all run-down. I did not rest well at night, I was so nervous and cross. My husband said he would get me some Cardui, which he did. It strengthened me... My doctor said I got along fine. I was in good healthy condition. I cannot say too much for it.'"

Thousands of women have suffered as Mrs. Williams describes, until they found relief from the use of Cardui. Since it has helped so many, you should not hesitate to try Cardui if troubled with womanly ailments. For sale everywhere. E.83

JONESBORO WILL HAVE NO HIGH SCHOOL NEXT SESSION

According to a recent dispatch in the Commercial Appeal from Jonesboro, Ark., the school board of that city at a recent meeting decided that it would be impossible to maintain the high school next year, even by eliminating the extras. The budget for the entire school, high and ward schools was approximately \$20,000 more than the estimated income for the year. The cost of maintaining the high school was approximately \$17,000. By discontinuing the high school and the elimination of extra teachers in the grades the budget was reduced to the amount of the income. The board announced that there will be no available funds during the next school year. The only way the school can run at all next year is for the teachers to cash their own warrants whenever and wherever they can, as they are now asked to do. If sufficient teachers can be found who will enter into a contract on these terms the eight grammar grades will be operated as usual. Owing, however, to the congestion in the lower grades and to the elimination of the extra teachers, it may be necessary to have half day sessions for the children of the lower grades.

ANOTHER GUSHER "IN".

Hot Springs One, However, Sends Water at Temperature of 141

Hot Spring, Ark., April 7.—Hot Springs may not have added anything to the oil production for which the state has recently been famous, but this afternoon the city had a gusher of another kind which was highly welcomed. A 50,000-gallon capacity well of water of 141 degrees Fahrenheit was added to the hot water production on the United States reservation here by the drilling of a well on the site of a new bath house about to be built. The water was fount at 67 feet. It has very materially added to the hot water production of this national reservation.

Hyde, Spencer And Hughes Hold Patronage Conference.

Gov. Hyde, Senator Spencer and J. G. Hughes, chairman of the Republican State Committee, conferred yesterday at the Claridge Hotel on Federal patronage. The Governor said, following the conference, that he desired that the State Government be in accord with the Federal organization in the matter of appointments and that he desired no controversy.

E. Mont Reilly of Kansas City, pre-convention manager for Harding in Missouri, saw Senator Spencer during the day concerning the Senator's opposition to the appointment of Charles C. Madison to be United States District Attorney at Kansas City. Madison was named by President Harding, causing Senator Spencer to announce his opposition. The Senate did not confirm the appointment and the President will be called upon to make another nomination. Reilly asked Spencer yesterday to withdraw his opposition to Madison. Senator Spencer told Reilly to "forget it," that he was asking the impossible.

The appointment of Madison is unsatisfactory to the so-called house-cleaning element of the Republican party in Missouri, who regard it as recognition of the leadership which brought on the Lowden fund scandal. Reilly and Madison conferred with National Committeeman Babler prior to visiting Senator Spencer.—Post-Dispatch.

Progress of Medicine.

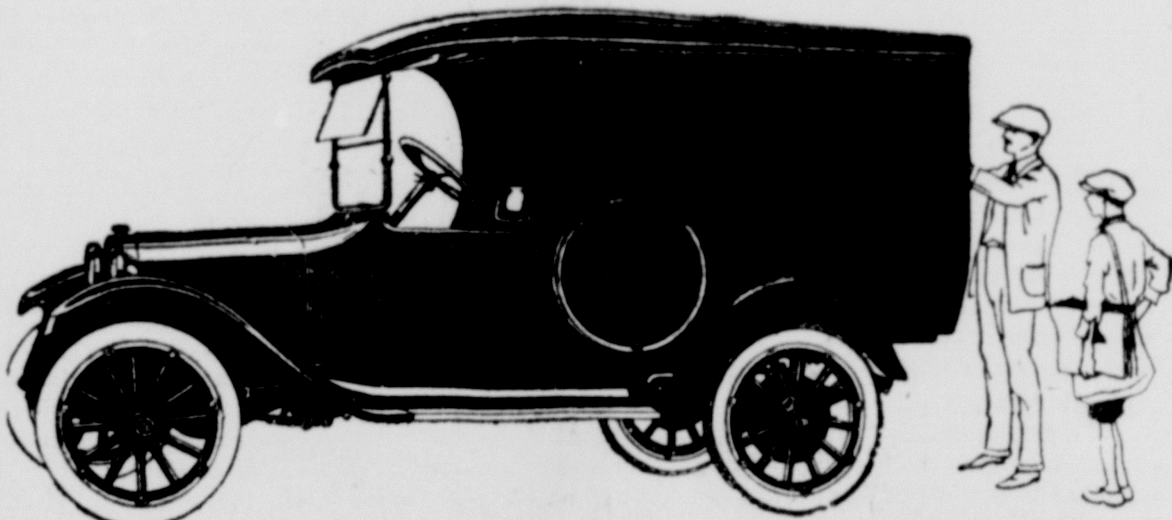
The announcement by Dr. Alexis Carrel, head of the Rockefeller Institute laboratories, that he kept the heart of an embryo chicken alive for eight years by artificial nourishment, and that in this time the heart has added appreciably to its tissue, goes far toward proving the theory that the life of tissue may be indefinitely prolonged. Dr. Carrel has long held this theory. During the early experiments, portions of animals' hearts were kept alive for months and some of them increased in size as much as 60 times. In his experiments with the persistence of the life of tissue, Dr. Carrel once successfully grafted the leg of a dead frog terrier upon a living dog. The success of the Carrel experiments opens an infinite realm of speculation, but the important point is that the Rockefeller Institute, in its efforts to get at the cause of disease, has arrived at a significant conclusion about the relation of nourishment to life. How this is destined to affect the lives of men cannot be foreseen, for man does not live in a laboratory under the watchful care of trained scientist, but it appears that science is making progress toward the solution of the mystery of life's relation to its environment.—Indianapolis News.

DODGE BROTHERS BUSINESS CAR

In most businesses which have adopted it, it is on the go from morning till night.

Sturdy construction and uninterrupted service contribute greatly to the pronounced economy of the car.

Louis C. Erdmann
100 N. Kingshighway



The Garment Worker.

While deadlock in the clothing trade continued since December in this city, Rochester has recently furnished an example of how the system for which the Amalgamated Clothing Workers stand actually operates. In that manufacturing center the principle of joint negotiations between employers and employees under an impartial chairman is still in force. About two weeks ago Dr. W. M. Leiserson, the chairman, decided a case adversely to the workers. The question concerned the weekly standard of production for some pressers in Shop No. 2 of Fashion Park. Dr. Leiserson supported the claims of the employers and ruled that the pressers should maintain a weekly standard of 46 coats. The pressers refused to obey the order. The case was thereupon taken in hand by the joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The union stood firm in its observance of the working agreement to abide by the rulings of the chairman and use its influence to enforce them. It ordered the pressers back to their jobs and directed that they make up the lost time to the firm after hours at the regular rate of pay. Such facts should have their weight as against preamble and worthy fulminations.—New York Evening Post.

HIDES WE BUY ALL KINDS.— WALPOLES MARKET.

People living in many of the devastated areas of France enjoy lower prices than prevail in Paris.

Unlimited supplies of iron ore have been reported to exist in the Transvaal by a government geologist.

The declared exports from Havre, France, to the United States increased from a value of \$185,003 in 1918 to \$4,968,231 during the past year.

The Foreigner and Freight Rates.

Secretary Wallace of the Agricultural Department may be right in contending that the farmer should have equal protection with the manufacturer and industrial interests in future tariffs, emergency or permanent. If melons are to be cut, the farmer is entitled to as generous a slice as anyone else is. But Mr. Wallace is not so clear when he argues that, in addition to this, there should be an extraterritoriality on agricultural products equivalent to the freight charges which the farmer has to pay in getting his goods to the consumer, because present freight rate are "a differential imposed on our producers to the benefit of foreign competitors."

In an earlier day of tariff sophistry we used solemnly to be told that the "foreigner pays the tax". At lot of people believed it. Mostly, we have gotten past that stage of delightful credulity. We know that foreigner never paid the tax. Nor will he pay the freight rate by slipping it into the tariff schedules. We shall pay the freight rate—we'll pay it twice, so far as farm products are concerned, if the Wallace plan of tariff duplication is adopted.

This much, however, may be conceded to Mr. Wallace's engaging tariff casuistry: It would yield bumper returns to the American farmer, middleman and speculator, provided it did not kill off the American consumer or seriously incapacitate him, by complete or partial starvation, is a consequence to reckon with. It would increase the cost of living for every man, woman and child in the United States. It would make bread a ration for the majority; for many, a luxury seldom to be indulged.

Has Secretary Wallace forgotten the corn laws of England?—Post-Dispatch.

Restaurant Prices.

Russell, J. Poole, secretary of the council H. C. L. committee, is doing a difficult but valuable work in attempting to reveal fair prices in many of the middle class and cheaper restaurants of the city. Mr. Poole's investigation and reports indicate that the restaurants visited are stubbornly refusing to pass on to the consumer the reductions in food prices which are general. It is fair that restaurant patrons should know the facts in order that restaurants which are changing their portions and prices to conform with the declining market should be given their patronage. There are thousands of persons out of work and other thousands on small incomes in Chicago who eat all their meals at restaurants. A margin of 10 cents in the matter of a meal is likely to determine whether or not they get sufficient food.

The drop in food prices at groceries and markets has led all others. The reduction at restaurants has been small. The natural conclusion is that such restaurants are getting more than their share. They should join with other lines of business in getting back to normalcy. It is to be hoped that Mr. Poole's revelations will move them to it.—Chicago Times.

Shooting and bombing wild birds from aircraft is prohibited in Great Britain.

Four-fifths of the women factory workers in Japan are engaged in spinning, weaving and dyeing.

A preliminary estimate of the amount of lumber cut in British Columbia last year places the figures at 1,700,000,000 feet.

Use of automobiles, at least "once or twice a week," are among the many inducements to servant girls and maids in St. Paul.

PRESIDENT TO SEE AMNESTY COMMITTEE

Washington, D. C.—President Harding yesterday announced that he would receive the political amnesty committee, which desires to make representations on behalf of political prisoners, on Wednesday morning, April 12.

The political amnesty committee is composed of delegates from trade unions, the Farmer-Labor Party, the Socialist Party, the American Civil Liberties Union, and various other civic groups. These delegates, coming from all parts of the country, will meet in Washington on April 13, the second anniversary of Eugene W. Debs' imprisonment, when they will present an amnesty petition to Congress. The petition is said to contain more names than any other petition ever presented in the history of the nation. The textile district council of Philadelphia, with 15,000 textile workers, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, the North Star Lodge of the International Association of Machinists, the Central Labor Union of Evansville, Indiana, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have sent in many thousands of names.

Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, said yesterday that he expected to confer with members of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the subject of political prisoners and other related matters.

Angel and Gun Toter.

Senator New of Indiana, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, explains what is heralded as the policy of the new administration in international politics. We are to enter no League of Nations to be fettered by covenants and courts. We are to be a free agent, a benign angel, as it were administering peace here and there as the occasion arises and as we may feel the urge. Or if it better please the flame-breathing gun-toting element of the stay-outers we shall be a self-constituted vigilance committee, walking athwart the earth with a six-shooter on the hip, giving notice that our might is right and our right is law.

"The proposed declaration," says the Senator, "is directed toward the interest of the preservation of civilization. It declares no direct alliance and countenances none. But it is notice to the world that the United States, determining for itself when and how it shall interpose, will stand ready to do its full part for the preservation of world peace whenever and by whomsoever assailed."

But suppose the other well-meaning Powers should object to our interpretation of what is right or wrong. Well, then shoot 'em up. It is either that or lie down and admit that "the war to end war" leaves us just where we were before that war began—unprotected and unprotected.

Of course, if we do shoot 'em up" without the order co-operation of other nations our international decisions will become political campaign issues. Not being bound by organization, law or tribunal, we shall become the cherished field of propaganda of the various nationalities and hyphenisms with an ax to grind. Let an issue arise and we shall be circularized from Key West to Cape Flattery by the publicity bureaus of the affected nationals. And in the war of ink and paper might easily have the edge over right.

This conception of our duty to civilization is broached as a new discovery in world polity by the spokesman of the ingenious Senators at Washington. The heart of the American patriot is supposed to dance with a new thrill at the superimposition of our own righteousness over the strivings of the benighted remainder of the world.

We beg to remind the Senate committee, however, of another discovery of very venerable occurrence. This was that when Kings and tribal chiefs made mistakes and perpetrated injustices in the keeping of the peace according to their own lights, it was found advisable to limit them by laws, courts and constitutions. There is just a chance that when we undertake to Monroe-ize or Hohenzollern-ize the world there will be other nations who do not agree with our propagandized conception of right.—Post-Dispatch

The art of cameo cutting was brought to a high stage of perfection by the early Greeks.

Electrical and compressed air cutting machines will be introduced into coal mines in three British regions.

India is not famous for its fish, yet has one which ranks as a great dainty. This is the "snow trout" of the Himalayas. It is caught only in the cold mountain streams.

The Fukien Union University of Foochow is about to erect a million-dollar group of buildings, which will require considerable building material, furniture and articles of various kinds.

LUCKY STRIKE

Cigarette

To seal in the
delicious Burley
tobacco flavor.

It's Toasted

Prepared by
The American Tobacco Co.

NEW LAW FORBIDS HOLDING UP OF TRAFFIC BY HOGGING ROAD

Jefferson City, April 8.—Motorists no longer need poke along behind hay wagons or other rural equipage while the driver disinterestedly pokes along in complete domination of the roadway, for Governor Hyde today signed a bill passed by the Legislature making it a misdemeanor willfully to hinder, obstruct or delay, or willfully attempt to delay, hinder or obstruct, any other person in lawfully driving or traveling along or upon a public highway in this State.

This bill received vigorous support from some of the Legislators from the Ozark counties who pictured their frequent plight when driving along narrow hill roads if some farmer hostile toward automobilists got in front with a hay "frame" or wagon and "hogged" the middle of the road despite honking appeals to him to "get over."

If a train moving at speed of forty-five miles an hour were to stop suddenly, it would give the passengers a shock equal to that of a falling from a height of 54 feet.

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Also STOCK PEAS, SEED OATS and CLOVER SEED for sale

Sikes-McMullin Grain Company

Sikeston, Missouri

COWPEAS FIRST USED AS FOOD FOR HUMANS

Earliest Published Record in America Was in 1798.

Plant at Present Is Best Known and Extensively Grown Leguminous Crop in Southern States—Can Be Grown in North.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The cowpea is undoubtedly a native of Central Africa. A wild plant differing little from the cultivated cowpea occurs throughout much of that continent. Hybrids of this wild plant and the cultivated cowpea are readily obtained. The cultivated cowpea consists of three main groups—the asparagus bean, the catjang, and the cowpea, each of which represents a group of varieties having much in common but connected through intermediate varieties. The cowpea is the most important of the three groups.

The large number and great diversity of cultivated varieties throughout Africa and over the southern half of



A Good Stand of Cowpeas.

Asia and the adjacent islands as well as the Mediterranean region of Europe indicate that the cowpea is of ancient cultivation for human food. It was early introduced in the Spanish settlements in the West Indies and was grown in North Carolina in 1714, probably coming from the West Indies. Its culture in Virginia was reported about 1775 and no doubt was quite general in the United States early in the Nineteenth century.

Without doubt, the cowpea is the Phaseolus mentioned by the old Roman writers. In Italy the Blackeye cowpea is still called by the same name as the kidney bean, namely, "fagiolo," which is the Italian equivalent of Phaseolus. In East Africa both the wild and cultivated cowpeas are called "kunde," while in India, where the catjang is more extensively cultivated, the name "lubia," with many others, is used. In America the cowpea was first known as "calli-vance" and later as "Indian pea," "southern pea," "southern field pea," and "cornfield pea." The first published record of the name cowpea was in 1798 and applied apparently to a single variety.

The cowpea at present is the best known and most extensively grown leguminous crop in the Southern states, but it can be grown profitably much farther north. Although it succeeds under a greater diversity of climatic, soil, and cultural conditions than most other legumes, the best results are obtained in forage, soil improvement, and seed production by a thorough understanding of the requirements and the best varieties of the crop.

ICE-HARVEST TIME AT HAND

Farmer Should Lay in Ample Supply for Cooling Milk and for Household Uses in Summer.

Farmers who have not already done so, should prepare to lay by a store of ice now for cooling milk and for household use next summer. In places where nature provides a sufficiently low temperature, the cost of harvesting and storing ice is low when compared with the saving effected. Ordinarily, it is safe to harvest 2 tons of ice for each cow in the herd. This will allow for melting and leave enough for family needs. Where cream only is sold, about one-third of that quantity of ice will be needed.

Two farmers' bulletins, No. 623, Ice Houses and the Use of Ice on the Farm, and No. 1978, Harvesting and Storing Ice on the Farm, may be had by applying to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture.

ADDS BEAUTY TO FARM HOME

Shrubs Hide Foundation Lines of Buildings and Screen Many Unsightly Bare Objects.

Suitable plantings are necessary to unite the parts of a farmstead into a pleasing, homelike whole. Trees are used for windbreaks, as frames for the buildings or a background for them, and to give shade. Shrubs are needed in abundance to hide partially the foundation lines of buildings, support their corners, give reasons for turns in drives or walks, and to screen unsightly objects. Native trees and shrubs and those known by trial to thrive in the locality are the best to use.

THE BURGLAR

By JACK LAWTON.

(© 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

Peggy lay in her white bed, wakeful and staring at the moon. It was awesome of course, to be entirely alone at this silent hour of the night, in an old mansion on an unfrequented suburban road. At memory of the safe sheltered years past, her heart contracted suddenly. "How would it seem," she wondered, "to be away forever from the old home?" For there was but one condition on which she might remain—and that condition was part of Peggy's problem. Long ago, when her stepfather had taken her mother to his heart, he had taken the girl too, with all a parent's love. Father Knowles had truly been to her a father. Perhaps because his own son had proven a disappointment, the man's hungry affection overflowed to the girl who was his wife's daughter—and Peggy had repaid his love with tender care in his later years.

Robert took with him a legacy left by his mother, and it was supposed that like a prodigal he would return when that legacy was exhausted. Peggy's mother had stepped in later to fill the lonely breach, and the elder Robert Knowles' last days had been his happiest. His will, Peggy learned, had been made in her favor, leaving her in the event of her mother's death, sole heir to his estate. Peggy was quite alone in the big echoing house of memories, when most surprisingly Robert Knowles, the son, came back. It was at evening and Peggy in her white frock received him in the firelight. And he was at once so pleasing, and good looking, and altogether different from what she had been led to expect, that her aversion vanished, and as the evening wore on, friendliness took its place. Robert Knowles was apparently regretful of his youthful rashness and neglect to his father, and the excuses he gave sounded true enough. Peggy generously gave him the benefit of the doubt, and when she assured the son that no will could be found, he announced his intention of taking up his abode in the house until the matter should be settled. Old Mrs. Weston, the housekeeper, called in to give information, told Mr. Knowles that she had witnessed a will made not long before his father's death.

Peggy perplexed and confused as to her own position in the house which had been her home, yielded to her foster-brother's pleadings, for so Robert Knowles named himself—and stayed on, that her possible claim might be proved. And when there seemed no longer hope of that possibility, Robert Knowles asked the girl to marry him. Peggy was not surprised when, with white tense face, the man asked his question, she had seen love hovering near. For Peggy in her own wisdom had learned the meaning of love, though Paul Helmer's manner of love was different in some intangible way from Robert Knowles'. And she had told Robert Knowles no to his question. Marriage was the condition upon which Robert Knowles offered to Peggy her home, and she refused. Suddenly the girl sat up in bed, an unmistakable though muffled sound in the lower hall started her heart hammering painfully.

When the girl could hear the uncertainty no longer, she sprang from her bed and slipped into dressing gown and slippers. The lower rooms were dark. The burglar was on the floor below at Father Knowles' library safe, just as she had expected him to be. She sank down behind the desk to watch the burglar. Peggy silently considered; there seemed no sane chance of seeking aid. Then, with a little soft rush, Peggy was at the burglar's side. "Oh," she whispered eagerly, "will you do that again please—just that way."

The man wheeled around abruptly, his hands caught her.

"If you make a sound," he threatened.

Her quick answer stayed the motion of his hand toward her mouth.

"I won't," Peggy earnestly agreed. "It wouldn't do any good."

The burglar stared fiercely.

"What the—" he began, but the girl's words coming in a soft rush interrupted.

"You opened a compartment in the safe," she explained, which has never been opened before. I saw you. It had papers in it, folded up. I think that a will is there which leaves this property to me. Please raise that slide again."

The man's sharp eyes left the girl's face with a short, queer laugh. Then, toward the two swung a shining panel. Peggy put forth her hand excitedly to draw out some folded papers.

"See," she told him triumphantly. "I was right."

"Do you know?" he said grimly. "I almost thought you were stringing me."

The burglar laughed uneasily. "When you have decided to drop all this crookedness," she said, "go right to Mr. Paul Helmer, he will help you to make good. I am grateful," she added gravely, "for your finding of the will. I shall keep my old home and Robert Knowles may have the rest."

"Then," said the man, "you'd better send that there will right to your lawyer, and get it out of this house. I'll mail it, if you'll trust me," he grinned over the word, "on my way."

From the doorway the burglar looked back again at the girl, the directed envelope in his hand.

"Good night and good luck little one," he said awkwardly.

U. S. REDS EXECUTED OR IMPRISONED IN RUSSIA

Riga, Latvia, April 8.—Russian radicals deported from the United States, who arrived at Libau on April 5 aboard the steamer Thor, to which they had been transferred from the American steamer Mongolia, found the regulations of the Bolshevik frontier officers more strict than those of the American officials who were charged with their deportation.

On their arrival at the Russian border the deportees were deprived of their money, despite, protests, and in turn they were granted ration cards entitling them to food when they reached Russia.

Out of 75 deportees who arrived in Russia from America on March 9, it is reported that twenty were executed or imprisoned as anarchists because they had voiced opposition to the Bolshevik regime.

BUSINESS MAN SINGS PRAISES

"I suffered for years with stomach trouble and gas continually. Doctors thought I had stomach ulcers or cancer. After last attack they advised going to Rochester, Minn., for an operation. A friend advised trying Mayr's Wonderful Remedy, which I did, and I cannot sing its praises too highly, as I can now eat anything and everything." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded.—Hess & Co., and Druggists Everywhere.

Miss Nellie Lee Dorroh of Caruthersville visited Mr. and Mrs. Mark Dorroh Sunday and Monday.

Jeff Myer, Dr. George Tonelli and Reginald Potashnick were guests at a dance given Thursday evening in Poplar Bluff.

Word was received here Monday morning of the death of Dennis Henry, a prominent citizen of New Madrid and well known here, who died suddenly Sunday afternoon of heart failure. A number of Sikeston friends will attend the funeral in New Madrid Tuesday afternoon.

It is persistently rumored that Bill Murrie, escaped convict, guilty of murder, jail breaking, etc., has been in Sikeston within the last week. Two or three persons at least claim to have seen him. A home in the Southwest part of town, where he was supposed to be hiding, was searched one evening last week from cellar to attic, but Murrie was not found. It is stated that he has been a visitor at this home within the past two months, if not here last week.

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE

VIII. SOUTH CAROLINA



AS MARYLAND had been made a proprietary government, in like manner the territory extending from Virginia to Florida was granted by Charles II in 1663 to eight gentlemen as a reward for their efforts in his behalf. The name Carolina comes from the Latin, Carolus, meaning Charles. It was not really named after Charles II, but originally in honor of Charles IX, king of France, by Huguenots who built a fort near Beaufort in 1562.

The fact that the Carolinas became later two distinct colonies was due to chance. It happened that the earliest settlements located at points far removed from each other. The first permanent settlements in South Carolina were about Charleston, while those in North Carolina were around Albemarle sound. The life in the two sections also was quite different. South Carolina was largely devoted to the cultivation of rice and indigo and the planters soon grew very rich with their large estates on which the labor was performed by slaves. In fact, just before the Revolution the population showed twice as many blacks as whites.

In 1729 the government of the Carolinas was turned back by the lord proprietors to the king and there was then formed the two separate provinces.

South Carolina was the eighth state to adopt the Constitution, the vote of ratification being passed in May, 1788. The Palmetto state, as South Carolina is sometimes called, extends over 39,989 square miles, and it participates in the presidential election to the extent of nine electors.

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ITEMS FROM MATTHEWS

Mrs. Prim Hawkins went to East Prairie Sunday.

Otis Gentry of Sikeston was in Matthews Friday.

Richard Hunott was in New Madrid Wednesday on business.

Miss Addie James spent Sunday with Miss Alice Deane.

Mrs. W. A. Singleton spent Saturday and Sunday in Portageville.

G. F. Deane went to Sikeston Thursday of last week on business.

Mrs. Lola McClure and Miss Irene Loenneke shopped in Sikeston Saturday.

G. F. Deane, W. H. Deane and C. L. Yates motored to New Madrid Saturday.

Rev. S. S. Surface filed his regular appointment here Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Ratcliffe spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Ratcliffe.

Quite a number of persons from Matthews attended the ball game at Canolou Sunday.

Master Johnnie Lee of Kewanee visited Granville Mainord from Saturday until Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCarthy and Mrs. Guy Carter of Sikeston were in Matthews Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Critchlow and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Roe Hill.

John Henderschott of Big Opening spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Tom Canoy of this place.

Mrs. Loy Roberts of St. Louis arrived in Matthews Friday for a few days visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Marr spent Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Marr of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Boyer and small son of Canolou spent Sunday in Matthews with Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Mainord.

Miss Rosella Gossitt of Sikeston spent the week-end in Matthews with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ames Gossitt.

Mrs. Helms and daughter, Miss Vennie left Wednesday for Tennessee, where they will make their future home.

Misses Vera Roberts, Phyllis McAdoo and Messrs. C. L. Yates and Frank Sutton motored to Cape Girardeau Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Newell Arnold and children of Sikeston spent Saturday and Sunday in Matthews with Mrs. Arnold's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Luke French.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCarthy and children Miss Elrene Shelton and Miss Lena Reynolds of Sikeston spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Will Shelton.

Mrs. Laura Donahue entertained Thursday with a twelve o'clock dinner in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Neal Kornegger. Among the guests

were Mrs. Mary Steele, Mrs. G. D. Steele and two sons of Matthews.

Aleta Hill won the honor of representing the Matthews school at the County declamatory contest to be held at Morehouse, April 16th. There were four chosen out of the school here. The contest was held at the Methodist Church Wednesday evening of last week in the presence of a crowded house. The contestants were: Aleta Hill, Emma o Hawkins, Vanita Hicks, Willa Roberts. The judges were Mrs. Green of Sikeston, Miss Edith Pharris of Kewanee and Mrs. Oscar Carroll of Matthews. The children spoke well and all deserve praise.

Prof. Miles C. Thomas, Superintendent of the Sikeston High, honored the people of this city with a much appreciated talk.

Mr. Headley of Kewanee spoke encouraging of a high school here. Judge B. F. Swartz gave a talk on the same subject and the evening was very pleasantly spent as well as profitably.

Among those attending the contest here Wednesday evening, we noticed Prof. and Mrs. Miles C. Thomas and Mrs. Green of Sikeston, Misses Edith Pharris and Mabel Mecklem, Mr. Headley of Kewanee.

The Standard \$2.00 per year.

WANTED—To rent a house with about five rooms and bath. Call Rambo, Tel. 249.

FOR RENT—5-room house, furnished. Near the business section. Call at 705 Gladys St. It pd.

FOR RENT—Five rooms and bath, heat, water and lights. Apply to Girard Dover, Citizens Bank. 2tpd.

FOR RENT—5-room house near business district, modern conveniences. Address B. Myer, Sikeston Mercantile Company.

FOR SALE—Chevrolet touring car. Guaranteed to be in first-class mechanical condition.—John Fisher at Sanitary Barber Shop.

Mrs. Frank E. Mount has made such rapid improvement since her recent operation at St. Mary's Infirmary that she was permitted to return home Sunday.

T. W. Cleaver of St. Louis who was called here by the death of his brother-in-law, R. F. East, returned home Monday morning. Mrs. Cleaver will remain here until the latter part of the week.

From a complete table of valuation fixed by the State Board of Equalization on farm lands, town lots, personal property and the grand total for each County recently released for publication we note in Scott County 170 per cent increase in farm land valuation. Town lots 85 per cent; personal property, 100 per cent; farm land valuations is \$11,367,594; town lots \$3,880,597; personal property, \$6,199,616; grand total \$21,447,807. The last year grand total was \$10,492,688.

For New Madrid County \$30,696,953 is the 1921 farm land valuation; town lots, \$2,836,716; personal property \$4,893,685; grand total \$18,579,645, a 40 per cent increase on farm land, 20 per cent increase on town lots and 35 per cent increase on personal property. The grand total of last years' valuation was \$12,882,466.

Farmers Supply Co.

New Reduced Price List

FLOUR

Juanita, 48 lb. bag	\$2.34
Juanita, 24 lb. bag	\$1.20
Perfect Bake, 48 lb. bag	\$2.22
Perfect Bake, 24 lb. bag	\$1.15

Sugar, per 100 lbs.	\$9.50
Milk, large can	10c
Pet Milk, small can	6 1-2c
Rice, per pound	5c
Searchlight Matches per box	5c

Star and Horseshoe, lb.	80c
All 10c packages tobacco	9c
Camels	17c
Fatimas	23c
Lucky Strike	17c
Nebo, large, 2 for	25c
Favorite, large	17c

Niles & Moser	7c
Chancellor	12c
Hand Made	5c
Kellogg's Corn Flakes	12c

The finest Sugar Cane Syrup made, per gallon	\$1.35
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White Naptha soap	7c
Brown soap	4c

Special	
Onion Sets, per gallon	10c

Best Peaberry coffee per pound	19c
Whites Delight coffee	27c
Puck coffee, the best	43c

Syrup	
Red, one gallon	65c
One-half gallon	35c
Life-O-Wheat, similar to Cream of Wheat, per package	24c
Corn Kernels	15c
Tomatoes, per can	10c
Corn, per can	10c
Peas, 13c; 2 cans	25c
Bread, per loaf 8c; 2 for	15c
Creamery Butter, per lb.	54c
Calumet Baking Powder	28c

Car load Seed Oats, just received, per bushel	65c
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LOOK

HOLD YOUR POULTRY

Owing to unsettled market conditions we would advise everyone to hold their poultry until market conditions change.

We will have a car here on Friday and Saturday April 15 and 16

and will as usual pay the highest market prices. Prices will be announced at a later date.

Goodwin & Jean

DeMOLAY COMMANDERY TO BE ORGANIZED HERE

An Order of De Molay was organized in Caruthersville the night of April 2nd, with more than twenty young men as Charter members. Preliminary work for the organization of a De Molay Chapter in Sikeston is under way, supervised by leading Masons of the city.

The Order is a young men's lodge, founded largely on the principles of Free Masonry and designed to take in youths, who are not yet of sufficient age to join the Masonic Order. Sons of Masons and their chums, who are 16 to 21 years of age are eligible to membership. All regular Masons may also attend meetings of the Order, but shall have no active work in the lodge.

The Order of DeMolay was founded in Kansas City about two years ago at the instance largely of Alexander Cochran, a prominent 33d degree Mason, and under the supervision of the Scottish Rite Chapter. It was at first designed to be a local organization for the benefit of the young men there, but it proved so popular movement that original plans were changed and it grew into a national proposition.

The order takes its name from a man named DeMolay, known to students of Masonry as a great advocate of the order in the middle ages and one who played a very important part in its preservation at a time when its persecutors were had the institution well-nigh extinguished.

Every member of the family requires nearly 1,100 meals annually. How many of these are coming from the home garden this year?

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bledsoe and daughter and Clarence Coleman motored to Sikeston Friday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bledsoe.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dover and children returned Friday afternoon from St. Louis, where they were guests of relatives for several days.

Mrs. Sam Reese, of Houston, Texas arrived Friday for a visit with Mrs. S. P. Reese, Miss Freda Reese and other Sikeston relatives and friends.

Don't attempt to grow a garden under or near large trees that will not only shade the crops but in addition draw most of the moisture and plant food from the soil.

Mrs. Amanda Conn would like to meet all of the girls of Sikeston between the ages of 15 and 30 in a "round table" talk on next Monday evening between 7:30 and 8:30 at the Baptist Church. Come out girls and let's get acquainted and talk about some things of great interest to all of us. This means girls only.

The wrestling contest that was scheduled for Wednesday evening of this week between Wad Tucker of Kewanee, and Lyman Gross, of Sikeston, has been postponed on account of the tent show being here this week. The "Big Eagle" will do some training and when the day is selected, a big crowd will be present to see the match of the big boys.

Coal ashes have little value as fertilizer, their use being mainly to loosen the soil and make it more workable. They are most valuable on heavy clay soil, but should be screened to take out coarse material before they are applied, and should be spread evenly over the surface and thoroughly mixed with the soil. Wood ashes have fertilizing value, but should be applied before they become leached.

Another thing you might teach your boy is that the only thing in life he will ever set much store upon is the thing he works hard to get. If you are ambitious for him to know the value of a dollar quit giving him money. Boys must have more or less to spend, of course, and yours should have a reasonable amount. But when he strikes you for a dollar give him a dollar's worth of work to do before he gets the cash. Tell him to mow the yard, bring up some wood, take a turn in the garden or something else requiring time and energy. If he wants the money real bad he will do the work. If he would rather do without the dollar than do the work, let him do without it. Either way he is better off. Then when he gets hold of the coin it represents 100 cents of honest toil. This makes him a bit loath to part with it and thus he learns both the dignity of labor and the value of a dollar.—Paris Appeal.

BIG LAW LIBRARY FOR POPLAR BLUFF

Southeast Missouri is going to have a fine law library in the not far distant future, which means in the future instead of lawyers having to go to St. Louis, Kansas City, Jefferson City or Springfield to get access to a big law library, they can come to Poplar Bluff.

The last General Assembly appropriated \$3,000 for the beginning of a library here in connection with the Springfield Court of Appeals which has two Southeast Missouri calls in this city in April and October. Senator E. E. Penzel put all of his influence behind the bill and with others succeeded in getting the appropriation.

A committee of Judge Cox, Farrington and Bradley of the Springfield court; Judge Almon Ing, of the circuit court; Judge Jesse C. Sheppard, both of this city; H. C. Blanton of Sikeston; C. G. Sheppard, of Caruthersville and Senator Penzel, the chairman, was named at a meeting of the bar on Wednesday evening.—Poplar Bluff Democrat.

Miss Marie Bratton was a visitor in Cairo Friday.

Carroll Myer left Friday afternoon for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Myer in St. Louis.

Misses Munroe, Langford, Hazel Stubbs, McCutcheon visited in Cape Girardeau Saturday and Sunday.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will hold their annual flower sale April 14, 15, 16 at Albritton's Greenhouse.

Miss Dorothy Alexander of Charleston was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Joe L. Matthews Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Denman went Friday night to St. Louis, where Mrs. Denman entered a hospital for treatment.

Mrs. E. L. Rogers of Portageville spent Friday and Saturday in this city, the guest of her sister, Miss Elsie Smart.

Mrs. H. W. Baker Sr. left Friday afternoon for Memphis, Tenn., for an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Baker, Jr.

Miss Florence Tawney came down from Cape Girardeau Friday afternoon for a few days visit with Miss Maggie Matthews.

Mr. and Mrs. George N. Green, little Miss Charlotte Green, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Dorroh motored to East Prairie last Sunday.

Mrs. G. J. Layton, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Finley, Lynn and Layton Finley, motored to Cape Girardeau Saturday and spent the day with friends.

The same kind of vegetables should not be grown twice in succession in the same part of the garden, if this can be avoided. If a radically different kind is grown disease spores and insects, though present in the soil, are not so liable to attack the second crop.

There is no general rule regarding the depth of planting, as different kinds of vegetables and different soils necessitate different practices. The smaller the seeds the shallower the covering should be as a rule. In heavy soils the covering should be lighter than in light soils.

The Southeast Missouri Master Bakers' Association will hold their second convention since the organization meeting, in Jackson, Tuesday, April 12th. E. F. Schorle, of Schorle Bros. Bakery, is president of the Association, which includes among its members, all bakers of the Southeast Missouri District.

Walter Driver, of Osceola, Ark., conceded to be the largest cotton planter in the South, has made a voluntary assignment in favor of his creditors, who appointed three trustees to take over his assets on a five-year contract to secure more than half a million dollars' indebtedness. He is the South's largest planter and it shows the fallacy of growing cotton to the exclusion of feed and food. If a man like Walter Driver fails in his efforts to place all his eggs in one basket, how much less feasible is it for a small farmer to get by with the system. The Courier has been talking of the fallacy of this system for ten years, and while we regret deeply to chronicle the failure of such a large and splendid farmer as Mr. Driver, it is an illustration which needs no comment.—Blytheville Courier.



Paul Whiteman and his Orchestra play four new lively dances

Paul Whiteman and his Orchestra, whose dance numbers have been so enthusiastically received by lovers of dance music everywhere, are offering four new dances this month. These selections are embodied in two Victor Double-faced Records as follows:

"DO YOU EVER THINK OF ME?"—Medley Fox Trot
"I NEVER KNEW"—Fox Trot
Victor Double-faced Record 18734

"BRIGHT EYES"—Medley Fox Trot
"LOVE BIRD"—Medley Fox Trot
Victor Double-faced Record 18735

You shall be glad to play these New Victor Records for April for you whenever you find it convenient to stop in.

DERRIS, The Druggist SIKESTON, MO.

HARDING'S ROAD PLAN TO GO TO CONGRESS

Washington, April 9.—Good roads will form one of the themes of the message which President Harding, in person, will deliver to the new Congress next Tuesday.

The President will express his conviction that not a dollar of Federal aid should be given a State for road building until the Government has assured that the roads when completed will be maintained in a state of repair. It is "intolerable," the President thinks, that after the expenditure of millions of dollars for highways, a state should allow the roads to go to destruction before a quarter of the bonds for the building have matured. That is the condition, he has been told, which exists in some of the states that have drawn heavily on the Federal Treasury for road building aid.

Congress will be informed of the President's conclusion, reached after recent consultation with road experts, that some way must be found to halt what has impressed him as the folly of spending huge sums on roads without proper provision for their maintenance. It appears to him as "criminal waste" that roads costing \$25,000 a mile, or more than it cost to build railways under difficult conditions 40 years ago, should often-times become useless through neglect in two or three years.

A state has no right to ask for Federal road aid, and the Federal Government has no right to give aid, the President believes, unless the State is prepared to give guarantees that its roads will have some degree of permanence.

The President concurs in the opinion of expert road men that roads must be watched like railway tracks. He would have the roads kept in constant repair by a "patrol" system, similar to that employed in Europe. The expense of maintenance, he thinks, should be borne by the main beneficiaries of good roads—the owners of motor cars and motor trucks. In many of the states, he has been informed, the motor license fees alone are ample to keep the roads in repair;

in those states where they are not ample, he holds that they should be made so.

Any system of licenses, the President believes, should be graded to require heavy vehicles to pay more than light.

Mrs. Calvin Greer went Monday afternoon to St. Louis for a few days stay.

WANTED—To do plain sewing. Work neatly done. Mrs. Wm. Connor, 519 Kendall St. 3t. pd.

D. B. Kevil left Friday for a week's visit in Shreveport, Louisiana with his sister, Mrs. Crowder.

Dr. McClure and Levi Cook went Saturday night to St. Louis, where Levi went to a specialist to examination.

Miss Isabell Hess was over from Poplar Bluff for a week-end visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hess.

E. F. Schorle went Monday afternoon to Jackson to attend a meeting of the Southeast Missouri Master Bakers' Association.

Soil in the garden should be rich and well supplied with humus. Stable manure is best for the garden, for it furnishes both plant food and humus.

Agriculture has made great advances in modern times, but the advice of Pliny the Elder, who lived 20 centuries ago, is still good for gardeners: "Dig deep, manure well, work often."

As a rule, foliage crops, such as lettuce, kale, and spinach, do fairly well in partial shade but must have a minimum of three hours of sunshine a day. Plants that ripen fruits, such as tomatoes and eggplant, should have a minimum of five hours of sunshine each day.

A Conference of Southeast Missouri Home Demonstration Agents will be held at Sikeston, April 21st. This Conference will include Agents from Jefferson, St. Francois, Dunklin, Butler and Cape Girardeau counties. Those projects will be discussed which present the greatest problems in this section of the state.

W. C. T. U. ESSAY AND CONTEST PROGRAM

The W. C. T. U. essay contests on Scientific Temperance Instruction work, in charge of Mrs. Archie Barnett, which have been held in the public schools, both elementary and high school, have been finished, and the names of the winners will be announced at the Christian Church on Tuesday night, April 19th, 7:45 o'clock. At this time the medals will be presented in connection with a double contest and program. Twenty-seven people have aided in the judging of the essays; all names were erased, and the essays were known only by their numbers. As winners were reported by the judges, lists were checked by three people to insure fairness and to avoid mistakes.

A special program, a music contest by pupils of Mrs. H. J. Welsh, and L. T. L. declamatory contest under the supervision of Mrs. Merritt M. Beck, will be given at the same time as the presentation of the essay medals.

No price of admission is asked, but a silver offering will be accepted at the door. Following is the program to be rendered:

Piano selection—"Unspoken Words"
Reading—"A Temperance Boy"
Piano selection—"Spanish Dance"
Reading—"The Mouse and the Boy"
Vocal Solo—Miss Hazel Stubbs.
Reading—"Spurgeon's Little Song"
Piano selection—"Melody at Dusk"
Reading—"Wanted—A Boy"
Vocal solo—Dr. George Tonelli.
Reading—"Be Strong."
Piano selection—Minuet from "Don Juan"
Reading—Mrs. Moore Greer.
Reading—"The Best Drink".
Violin solo—Miss Helen Welsh.
Reading—"What Temperance Brings"
Presentation of essay medals.
Awarding of declamatory and music medals.

The Standard in reporting the city election stated that John Inman received three votes for Alderman in the first ward. He was not even a candidate and these votes were put in by some of his friends for a joke.

LYCEUM NUMBER PLEASED EVERYONE

The last number of the Winter Lyceum was given at Malone Theater last Friday evening and was attended by a most appreciative audience.

Montraville Wood, noted inventor and scientist was the entertainer for this closing number and his audience was at all times so intensely interested that time was forgotten.

Hearing the gyroscope, Ultra-Violet ray, cold light, sound waves and helium gas mentioned in an off-hand manner is not particularly interesting to the average person, but to have these subjects presented and demonstrated by such a distinguished scientist as Mr. Wood makes them extremely interesting.

One of the most remarkable inventions designed by Mr. Wood and which was demonstrated during his lecture is the sound wave recorder which is used to determine the depth of the sea, to pilot ships safely into harbor, to explode submarine mines and to control electric lighting. He demonstrated the turning on electric lights by speaking the word "light". Persons in the audience turned on the light by clapping the hands. The light was turned off in the same manner.

WHEAT CONDITIONS GENERALLY FAVORABLE

Washington, April 9.—The condition of winter wheat throughout the country is "generally favorable", says a Department of Agriculture review of domestic crop conditions. Damage to the crop from the recent freeze was said to have been "negligible", and very little water killing reported. The Russian fly was said to be prevalent in all parts of Indiana, but no damage reported. Some fly damage was reported from Michigan, however.

Seeding of spring wheat was said to be practically completed in Iowa and progressing well in Washington. Corn planting was reported in full progress in the Southern states, with good stands obtained. Land is being prepared for planting in the leading corn producing states in the central section.

The fall sown crops of oats in the Southern states was said to be generally in good condition, and the bulk of the crop in the ground in the Middle West. Some damage to the early-sown crop was said to be feared as a result of the recent frosts in Kansas, Nebraska and Tennessee.

Livestock was described in good condition thruout the country, with lambing in progress under generally favorable conditions, except in Arizona, where the desert lambing grounds due to drouth, are the poorest in many years.

Early seedings of clover and alfalfa were reported as damaged somewhat by the freeze in the Central states. Alfalfa already is being harvested in the Yuma Valley of Arizona.

Pastures and ranges were declared to be generally good, and "greening up", although moisture is "badly needed" in Montana and the lambing ranges of Arizona.

Junior-Senior Reception.

The Junior-Senior reception given last Thursday evening at the home of E. J. Malone, Sr., was a most delightful affair and one that will linger long in the memory of all who attended.

The spacious rooms of the Malone home were arranged for dancing, for cards and various other amusements. Miss Mildred Bowman was winner of the first prize in an advertisement guessing game. The teachers and the boys were asked to choose the best looking girl from the bevy of attractive young ladies there. Their choice was Miss Eva Mae Hollister and Miss Catherine Blanton was voted the most popular girl. Pleas Malcolm was chosen as the best looking boy and is now known at school as "Pretty boy."

Delicious punch was served thruout the evening and at a late hour an elaborate two course luncheon was served.

One of the most important events of the commencement period is the High School play, "Green Stockings", which will be presented the night of April 27. The setting of the play is in England and the plot is extremely interesting. The cast has been selected and everything is in readiness to begin rehearsals.

NEW MADRID CO. LAND TRANSFERS

W. R. Hodge and wife of New Madrid county to Guy S. Clem of New Madrid County: All the W 1/2 of the NE 1/4 sec. 21, twp. 23, range 12, containing 20 acres. \$1600.00.

Roscoe G. Stone of Fulton County, Ky., to Lee Long of New Madrid County: All of lots 9 and 10 block 2 Waltrips Addition to the City of Portageville, Mo. \$200.00.

S. G. Hill and wife of Hayti, to J. F. Putz of New Madrid County, all of lots 15, 16 and 17 block 17 Himmlerberger-Harrison Lumber Company 3rd addition to the town of Canolou, \$150.

Eathel E. Singleton and husband to Ella Vaughn of New Madrid County: Beginning at the SE cor. of the SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 sec 24 twp. 23, range 12; thence N. 208 feet to a stake; thence west 216 feet to a stake; thence S. 174 feet to the public road; thence SE parallel to the said public road, a distance of 85 ft. to the south line of said sec. 24 thence east 140 feet to the place of beginning containing in the aggregate 1 acre. \$9,600.00.

Dan McCoy and wife of Scott county to D. E. Rutledge of New Madrid County: Lots 4 and 5 block 62, Morehouse, Mo. \$220.00.

G. L. Tinsley and Walter W. Wilkerson to Lillie Seals of New Madrid County: Lot 10 in block 11 in Lewis 2nd addition to the City of Libon, Mo. \$60.00.

L. C. Hyten and wife of Sikeston to Thomas Grace of New Madrid County: All of lots 3 and 4 block 8 in Webb & Hyde's Add. to Parma, Mo. \$1100.00.

E. O. Fisher and wife of Morehouse to P. J. Kimener of New Madrid County: A strip 24 feet wide and 145 ft. long off the south side of lot 8 in block 29 city of Morehouse. \$200.

R. H. Hunter, single, to Robert W. Hunter, both of New Madrid County: All of the E 1/2 of the NW 1/4 sec. 12 twp. 24 range 14 containing 80 ac. \$3600.00.

Henry Wolf and wife of New Madrid County to Fred R. Eggers et al of New Madrid county: All that portion of the E 1/2 of SE 1/4 sec. 31 in twp. 23 range 12 laying East of the center line of ditch No. 43 of the Little River D. D. containing 38.88 ac. Also the SW 1/4 of sec. 32 twp 23, range 12, 160 acres, containing in aggregate 198.88 ac. \$15,000.

D. T. Teal of New Madrid County to Hattie Ruth Alexander of New Madrid County: All of lot 8 block 1 in the Clayton Addition to the town of Gideon, Mo.

J. W. Cronan and wife of Portageville to Annanda McGraw of Portageville: Lot 4 block 1 of the city of Portageville. \$550.00.

Marriage License

W. A. Dyer and Celia E. Mitchell both of Marston.

Charley E. Mungle and Mary Hargett, both of Marston.

Samuel Walker and Mamie Carico, both of Matthews.

Ules Hobbs and Nancy Oleva Matthews, both of Kewanee.

Hollie Peeler and Elsie Kerley, both of Kewanee.

Chester T. Smith of E. St. Louis and Elsie J. Goodman of Portageville.

William D. Harrelson and Janie Armstrong, both of Portageville.

U. G. White and Alice Vanover, both of Parma.

Wesley O. Warner and Freda Bell Kent, both of Talapoosa.

Miss Lela Lett visited relatives in Marquand Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. R. E. Wiley spent the week-end with Dr. Wiley on their Risco farm.

Miss Rosella Werner of Canolou was the week-end guest of Miss Marguerite Hinkle.

Mrs. L. Wagner and daughter, Jeanette of Dexter were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lampert Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Buchanan motored to Cape Girardeau Sunday and spent the day with Miss Versa Hufstedler.

Mrs. H. Adlock has been employed as bookkeeper for Stubbs Clothing Company and begun her work there Monday morning.

The 140th Regiment National Guard Infantry, which includes our boys of Company K, has been awarded the honor of attending the State Centennial to be held in Sedalia this year. One regiment of the State National Guard is selected to attend this fair each year to do police and exhibition duty. The regiment was picked from the four present existing regiments in this state.

SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAYS
AT SKESTON, MISSOURI.Entered at the Postoffice at Skeston,
Scott County, Missouri, as second-
class mail matter, according to act
of Congress.The STANDARD is the only paper in
Scott County that is published
twice-a-week; for newspaper read-
ers wanting the news while it is
news, and for advertisers desiring
quick results, it is the best medium.The Standard announces the follow-
ing new rates for advertising effective
August 1, 1920:Display advertising, per single column
inch, net25c
Reading notices per line.....10c
Financial statements for banks..\$6.00
Probate notices, minimum.....\$5.00The Standard announces the follow-
ing new rates for subscription effective
September 1, 1920:Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott
and adjoining counties.....\$2.00
Yearly subscription elsewhere in
United States.....\$2.50
No renewal allowed at present rate
for longer than one year.Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATIONTo Mr. Bill Murrie: We never lost
you and we are not looking for you!You may gain knowledge by read-
ing, but you must separate the wheat
from the chaff by thinking.—Ex.High taxes and constant agitation
for more pay and shorter hours are
having their effect on industrial ac-
tivity. The process must be reversed
if we wish a return of stabilized con-
ditions. Reasonable taxes, fair pay
and full efficiency should be our mot-
to.Mrs. Callie Thompson of Poplar
Bluff, was elected city collector last
Tuesday. She was the only Democrat
put over in that city. Skeston ex-
pects to elect a Democratic woman
as city collector at the 1922 spring
election. This woman will be Miss
Audrey Chaney. Get ready to vote
for her.A concerted move of wealthy Jews
of the United States to prevent the
sale of Henry Ford's Dearborn Inde-
pendent, as other papers are sold,
looks like a piece of persecution.
Ford's paper has been skinning the
Jews considerable, which may be com-
ing to them and may not be, and for
that reason they have enough pull to
have the police of several cities pre-
vent the selling of his paper. If
Ford's charges are true, the Jews
should be exposed, if not, have him
arrested for libel.Just now farm bureaus have the
popular call. Western states have
the professionals organizing farm
bureaus and state farm bureaus. In
a few states they are already de-
manding county appropriations. In
some Idaho counties \$10,000 is asked
for one year to run the farm bureau.
County and state farm bureaus will
be unloaded on the general taxpay-
ers and will cost millions in a few
years. Will the result be less work
for the farmer, cheaper food for the
masses or merely more taxes for the
taxpayers?What
is Your
"Face Value"The world accept you at your
face value—what is yours?It depends much on how
you dress—upon the neatness
and good taste you show.On your collar, for instance,
—the most conspicuous item
of your apparel.Is it the neat, trim, crisp
starched collar which suc-
cessful men wear?Buy the right collar—the
sort that marks a man of
merit—and send it to us for
laundering.We'll give it that beau-
tiful, snowy finish which dis-
tinguishes the linen of gen-
tlemen—you'll look the part,
and feel it, in such neck-
wear.Skeston Electric
Laundry Co.

Phone 165

Robbery By Intimidation.

Boston is strangled with labor union
radicalism which according to actual
statistics has reduced efficiency 50
per cent since 1913 in spite of great-
ly increased wages.Labor saving machinery is prohib-
ited in the building trades. Spraying
machines for paint or whitewash is
not permitted on union jobs and the
union prohibits the use of a brush
more than 4 1-2 inches in width.Formerly a good mason could lay
3,000 bricks a day and wages were
\$4.00. In 1919 the wage went to
\$1.35 an hour or \$10.80 a day for a
limit of 500 brick, in addition to
wages for helpers. These are samples
of union radicalism.Americans want labor well paid,
but they do not believe in robbery.
Organized holdups, looting on the job
and deliberate restriction of output
to create more jobs, will not be tol-
erated and it is no wonder the country
is turning toward the open shop idea
as against closed shop radicalism.

Shut Off the Whistle.

The chief trouble with most of us
in this country is that we are sitting
around waiting for prosperity to "be-
gin."Samuel M. Vawelain, President of
the Baldwin Locomotive Co., says: "I
am afraid of the establishment of the
debating society as a business insti-
tution. Too much advising results in
finding the various ways that things
cannot be done."Collier's says: "Prosperity will not
be started by salesmen on the road
who lose their own nerve, to silly
rumor, and travel on through the
country leaving behind them a wake
of gloom, depression and lost confi-
dence.""National prosperity is but the sum
total of a lot of little individual pros-
perities. As individuals we have
weathered deflation without one of our
old-time American panics. But we
have not yet realized, as individuals,
that we will have to think prosperity
and work for prosperity if we want
prosperity."If we want prosperity we cannot
be like Abraham Lincoln's "little trif-
ling steamboat that used to go puff-
ing about on the Sangamon River,
with a seven-foot whistle on a five-
foot boiler, so that every time the
whistle blew, the boat stopped."

Listening Post.

No one can listen to the voices of
the day without a feeling that this is
the hey-day of German junker propa-
ganda.The air is full of poisonous gases.
There is a definite effort by certain
publications apparently, to create the
impression that the war was some-
how a failure, that for some reason
justice did not triumph.For a long time the chief effort
of the propagandists seemed to be
to create a new breach of ill-feeling
between Great Britain and the United
States. Since then the chief attack
has been made upon France, which is
our oldest friend among the nations
of the earth, and the nearest enemy
of Prussia.But there is not a sound American
heart which does not realize that
these propagandists will not have the
whole field to themselves. There is
in America an organization of home
growth and home development which
has proved more aggressive and more
vigilant than any foreign propagand-
ists. We can see demonstrated be-
fore the world that in the boys who
went overseas patriotism was no mere
wartime enthusiasm, but an abiding
passion, a whole-hearted determi-
nation, says the Toledo Blade.The American Legion has been criti-
cized for some activities by some
branches. In general the complaints
are made that the service men are a
little too quick on the trigger, a little
too rushing in the charge. But we
need determination and decision and
driving power in the army of war, and
we must applaud the same qualities
in a civilian host in time of peace. As
its determination becomes known, as
its sleepless vigilance is more and
more realized, the tense need of fiery
action will grow less. The time will
come when whoever opens fire with
any anti-American propaganda of any
kind will realize that he will rouse
the boys of '17, and there are few
resident enemies of this nation so
bold as to challenge that host.Therefore, while anyone can dis-
cern them anti-allied propaganda in
many forms, and can almost see the
copperhead sneer behind some current
writings, we can treat these as we
treated the Prussians and Austrians
—leave them to the Legion.John Malone, Skeston's notorious
roughneck is in bad again. This time
he took a few shots at Carl Bess, for
which he was placed under bond. Ac-
cording to newspaper reports Bess is
not seriously hurt, although hit twice.
This is Malone's second assault with
intent to do great bodily harm with
dangerous and deadly weapons.—Mor-
ley Banner.

In Line With Wilson.

As events in the life of the Har-
ding administration unfold we see how
sound were the positions taken by
Woodrow Wilson in many interna-
tional questions.Mr. Hughes is following the line of
Mr. Colby's reasoning in discussing
the Mesopotamia oil situation with
England. As to the island of Yap,
again Mr. Hughes stands firmly with
Mr. Colby and Mr. Wilson and freely
quotes from their letters in order to
sustain his position.The secretary of state also seems
inclined to follow the Democratic ad-
ministration's attitude toward Mexi-
co. Some American people were fear-
ful that when Mr. Fall became a
member of the cabinet his desire for
a fight with Mexico, as often ex-
pressed in the upper house of Con-
gress, might result in friction be-
tween the two countries. But even
Mr. Fall has subsided.It is not unlikely within a few
weeks the present cabinet members
will further follow Mr. Wilson and
recommend a ratification of the Ver-
sailles treaty of peace with modifica-
tions sufficient to enable them to say
the act is in line with the Republican
attitude as expressed before the elec-
tion.There will be many other things in
Mr. Wilson's administration which
will serve as models for the present
administration.—Memphis Commer-
cial Appeal.

Britain and League of Nations.

In the British House of Commons
last Thursday the League of Nations
supersovereignty got under the spot-
light. Members were informed by the
ministry that once British mandates
or British anything got into the
clutches of the league nobody could
get them out; nothing could be done
about it "no matter what burdens,
financial or other, they imposed." Straight-
away the tight little island be-
gan to rock under the seats of Parli-
ament. If the Westminster roof did
not come down and the windows burst
out it was only because the Britons
who never will be slaves patriotically
and clamorously decided that, league
or no league, nothing could go with-
out Parliament's O. K. Even Lord
Robert Cecil, passionate adorer of the
League of Nations though he be, pro-
tested that of course the mandates
must be submitted to the Commons.
Lord Bryce follows up in the Times
with the declaration that every man-
date, everybody's mandate, every-
body's mandate everywhere, no mat-
ter what it is about, must be passed
on by the House of Commons. Ob-
viously the League of Nations is all
right in its application to other na-
tions, but when it runs afoul of Brit-
ish nationalism it hits a rock which
knocks the bottom clean out of it.—
New York World.

The Standard \$2.00 per year.

Scott County Abstract Co.
BENTON - MISSOURICompiles Abstracts of Title to Lands
and Town Lots in This CountyW. H. STUBBLEFIELD, President
H. D. RODGERS, Vice President
HAROLD STUBBLEFIELD, Secretary-Treasurer
Farm loans, long time, low interest rate. Correspondence invited.Pies, Cakes, Bread and
PastryWe do not specialize in any particular line of Bakery
Goods, but rather make it a point to see that every
item from our ovens comes up to your highest expec-
tations in Quality.As we use the purest and best ingredients, it is only
natural that we obtain the best results in our Pies,
Pastry, Bread and Cakes. You will gladly become a
steady customer once you have tried our delicious of-
ferings.

Phone 62

Schorle Bros. Baking Co.

—BAKERS OF—

Famous T. C. Bread

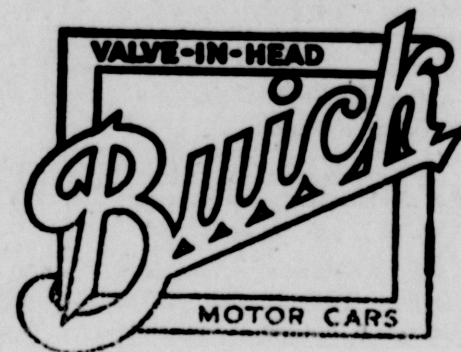
Famous Golden Crust

Where Do We Stand?

Secretary Hughes, in a note con-
cerning the rights of the United
States in German territory now un-
der mandates, and particularly in the
Yap mandate, combines with a fair
statement of American rights as a
leading belligerent Power and a party
to the peace, an indictment of the
United States Senate and a convinc-
ing argument for our ratification of
the Versailles peace treaty with the
covenant of the League of Nations.Our original rights, asserted by
President Wilson and now reaffirmed
by Secretary Hughes, are clear and
undoubted. As one of the principal
Powers engaged in the victorious war
against Germany and participating in
the peace, we had rights in the dis-
posal of German territories, equal to
those of any of the principal Powers.
These rights were guaranteed by the
treaty of peace, as Secretary Hughes
asserts, but we have not ratified this
treaty, in effect we have repudiated
it. How long do our treaty rights
exist when we, by our action, have
refused to join with the allied Pow-
ers which have ratified the treaty in
carrying it out and sharing its obli-
gations? We have not participated in
the councils created by the treaty nor
co-operated in organizing and con-
ducting the League of Nations, which
is a part of the treaty and its agent
in respect to important objects em-
bodied in the treaty.Can we in equity and reason re-
pudiate the treaty and its obligations
and claim its rights and benefits?Refusing to participate in the work
of the principal allied Powers which
made the treaty with our assistance
and ratified it, we stand outside and
protest against its decisions. Refus-
ing to join the League of 40 nations,
including the principal allies, and par-
ticipate in its deliberations and deci-
sions, we stand outside and protest
against decisions, under the very
treaty which we repudiate. If the
other principal belligerent nations had
joined with us in refusing to ratify
the treaty and to organize the League
of Nations there would have been no
treaty and no League and no rights
for us to assert. All treaty rights
would have fallen to the ground.If we go farther and, as the Har-
ding administration contemplates do-
ing, make a separate peace with Ger-
many, the inconsistency of our posi-
tion will be emphasized. We will then
be in the position of claiming the
rights and benefits of our own treaty
and the rights and benefits without
the obligations of a repudiated treaty,
the whole operation of which we will,
in effect, oppose.The logic of Secretary Hughes
stops short of its conclusions, which
touches the action of the United
States more than the action of the
Supreme Council. We have been de-
relict in failing to ratify the treaty
and participate in the councils of the
Powers and in the League. As a
participant we could have guarded ourrights under the treaty and our coun-
sel with regard to the mandates
would have had the potency of a par-
ticipant in all its rights and obli-
gations.Are not our rights under a treaty
which we decline to ratify in danger
of lapsing because we have not rat-
ified it and decline to participate in
the execution of it? As an outsider,
can we in equity insist upon our
treaty rights?Can we in equity oppose the deci-
sions of a body charged with carrying
out a treaty which we decline to rat-
ify or support? In opposing the de-
cisions of the Supreme Council are
we not appealing to might instead of
right?Are we prepared to put our might
against the decisions of our late allies
and all the other nations?Where does American stand—for
ordered peace and co-operation or for
might and destruction?—Post-Dis-
patch.Real baseball in Southeast Mis-
souri will open in Skeston the first
of May, when Perryville will play at
the Fair Grounds. Our boys are prac-
ticing and getting their throwing
arms and batting eyes in training.The Southeast Missouri Drummers'
Association will hold their 1921 ses-
sion in Charleston some time the lat-
ter part of May. Skeston will fur-
nish a large part of the visitors and do
her part toward giving the drummers
a royal welcome to her neighboring
city.Another white frost Monday morn-
ing. Gardens, young chickens and
summer underwear were all uncom-
fortable.The whole world contains some
710,000 miles of railway, the United
States easily topping the list with
265,000 miles."Girls in Korea", says an exchange,
"work for their husbands", which,
after all, is a big improvement on our
more enlightened system whereby she
picks her victim and he capitulates
without a struggle.—Buffalo Express.The way to Americanize is to be-
gin with yourself. Go to work at
some honest job. Save some of your
earnings. Pay for what you get. Do
not unload yourself on your fellow
citizens in some public job for which
you have no preparation or ability. Be
modest and courteous.An electrically driven machine has
been perfected that will seal 20,000
envelopes an hour.It is reported that diamonds came
into the United States last summer
at the rate of \$7,000,000 worth a
month.In English prisons neither male nor
female convicts are permitted to see a
mirror during the term of their im-
prisonment.Twenty of the fifty-one names in
the national hall of fame are of those
who came from ministers' homes, and
three Presidents and the wives of five
Presidents have been ministers' chil-
dren.The earliest coinage that can be
called American was ordered by the
Virginia Company and was minted in
the Bermudas in 1642. But then,
and for long afterwards, the standard
currency of Virginia was tobacco.H. J. WELSH
Funeral Director and Embalmer
WITH FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY.
AUTO HEARSE SERVICE.Day or Night Calls Given Prompt
Attention

Day Phone 150

Night Phone 384

We want you to judge the new 1921 Buick on this basis—
capacity to give definite returns on investment.Let us demonstrate one of the new Buicks and test for yourself
Buick's quality of dependability; inspect the accessibility of
mechanism; enjoy its roomy comfort. The graceful lines
make doubly enjoyable the pleasure of possession.

Since January first, regular equipment on all models includes cord tires

Taylor Implement and Auto-
mobile Company

(B1585)

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Remember
LET'S GO BINGO
MINSTRELS

HOME TALENT SHOW

Benefit Henry Meldrum Post
American LegionMALONE THEATER
THURSDAY, APRIL 21st, 1921

Under Direction of Mrs. Moore Greer

WOMAN OF MISSOURI SUFFERED PAINS AND ACHES

Kirksville, Mo.:—"Some years ago I had a severe nervous break-down, due to feminine weakness, I suffered with pains and aches continually. Was about as miserable as one could be, and just two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cured me of this ailment and I felt better than I had for a long time. I have since enjoyed good health; I can recommend 'Favorite Prescription' to women who suffer."—Mrs. A. P. Scott, 1001 North Franklin Street.

Send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial package of 'Favorite Prescription' tablets.

MAJOR SYSTEM OF HIGHWAYS FOR MISSOURI ADVOCATED

John M. Malang of Joplin, Mo., former Superintendent of the State Highway Board, urged the Kiwanis Club at luncheon at the Annex Hotel today to support the plan for a system of major highways connecting the important centers of the State. He urged the members to express their wish for the expenditure of the \$60,000,000 in road bonds authorized last November to the St. Louis and St. Louis County members of the Legislature before the convening of a special session next month.

Malang defended the scheme as being one in the interest of the whole State, as opposed to the counter-suggestion that has been made to distribute the fund throughout all the counties, allowing of a lesser degree of improvement. He said that the cities and territory along the proposed major thoroughfares represent 74 per cent of the population of Missouri and that the land therein represents 74 per cent of the assessed valuation. First-class, hard-surfaced roads are necessary between the cities of the State, he said, to care for the growing traffic.

The speaker said that the combination of highways with those of other States and with the development of Mississippi River transportation would help make St. Louis instead of New York "the depot of the United States." He exhibited a map showing the highways radiating to the north, west, southwest and south from St. Louis, and north and south from Kansas City. Malang is general manager of the Joplin road district, where concrete highways are being built in all directions, and even into Kansas, in the zinc belt.—Post-Dispatch.

With the majority of the residents in the position of tenants and the minority of landlords, it will hardly be disputed that the prosperity of the city depends largely upon the prosperity of the tenants. The purchasing power which makes or breaks business lies with this majority. Wise landlords will remember this before they go too far with the raising of a war chest to fight their battles against the tenants. If they persist in using their money and organization merely to fight relief which the tenants are seeking instead of devoting their resources to providing a better form of relief through the stimulation of building they will make a grave error. All business, including their own, will suffer. Tenants must have relief. What the landlords ought to do is to collect their war chest and devote their energies to the stimulation of building.—Chicago Tribune.

WEAK, NERVOUS, ALL RUN-DOWN

Missouri Lady Suffered Until She Tried Cardui.—Says "Result Was Surprising."—Got Along Fine, Became Normal and Healthy.

Springfield Mo.:—"My back was so weak I could hardly stand up, and I would have bearing-down pains and was not well at any time," says Mrs. D. V. Williams, wife of a well-known farmer on Route 6, this place. "I kept getting headaches and having to go to bed," continues Mrs. Williams describing the troubles from which she obtained relief through the use of Cardui. "My husband, having heard of Cardui, proposed getting it for me. 'I saw after taking some Cardui... that I was improving. The result was surprising. I felt like a different person."

"Later I suffered from weakness and weak back, and felt all run-down. I did not rest well at night, I was so nervous and cross. My husband said he would get me some Cardui, which he did. It strengthened me... My doctor said I got along fine. I was in good healthy condition. I cannot say too much for it."

Thousands of women have suffered as Mrs. Williams describes, until they found relief from the use of Cardui. Since it has helped so many, you should not hesitate to try Cardui if troubled with womanly ailments. For sale everywhere.

JONESBORO WILL HAVE NO HIGH SCHOOL NEXT SESSION

According to a recent dispatch in the Commercial Appeal from Jonesboro, Ark., the school board of that city at a recent meeting decided that it would be impossible to maintain the high school next year, even by eliminating the extras. The budget for the entire school, high and ward schools was approximately \$20,000 more than the estimated income for the year. The cost of maintaining the high school was approximately \$17,000. By discontinuing the high school and the elimination of extra teachers in the grades the budget was reduced to the amount of the income. The board announced that there will be no available funds during the next school year. The only way the school can run at all next year is for the teachers to cash their own warrants whenever and wherever they can, as they are now asked to do. If sufficient teachers can be found who will enter into a contract on these terms the eight grammar grades will be operated as usual. Owing, however, to the congestion in the lower grades and to the elimination of the extra teachers, it may be necessary to have half day sessions for the children of the lower grades.

ANOTHER GUSHER "IN".

Hot Springs One, However, Sends Water at Temperature of 141

Hot Spring, Ark., April 7.—Hot Springs may not have added anything to the oil production for which the state has recently been famous, but this afternoon the city had a gusher of another kind which was highly welcomed. A 50,000-gallon capacity well of water of 141 degrees Fahrenheit was added to the hot water production on the United States reservation here by the drilling of a well on the site of a new bath house about to be built. The water was fount at 67 feet. It has very materially added to the hot water production of this national reservation.

Hyde, Spencer And Hughes Hold Patronage Conference.

Gov. Hyde, Senator Spencer and J. G. Hughes, chairman of the Republican State Committee, conferred yesterday at the Claridge Hotel on Federal patronage. The Governor said, following the conference, that he desired that the State Government be in accord with the Federal organization in the matter of appointments and that he desired no controversy.

E. Mont Reilly of Kansas City, pre-convention manager for Harding in Missouri, saw Senator Spencer during the day concerning the Senator's opposition to the appointment of Charles C. Madison to be United States District Attorney at Kansas City. Madison was named by President Harding, causing Senator Spencer to announce his opposition. The Senate did not confirm the appointment and the President will be called upon to make another nomination. Reilly asked Spencer yesterday to withdraw his opposition to Madison. Senator Spencer told Reilly to "forget it", that he was asking the impossible.

The appointment of Madison is unsatisfactory to the so-called housecleaning element of the Republican party in Missouri, who regard it as recognition of the leadership which brought on the Lowden fund scandal. Reilly and Madison conferred with National Committeeman Babler prior to visiting Senator Spencer.—Post-Dispatch.

Progress of Medicine.

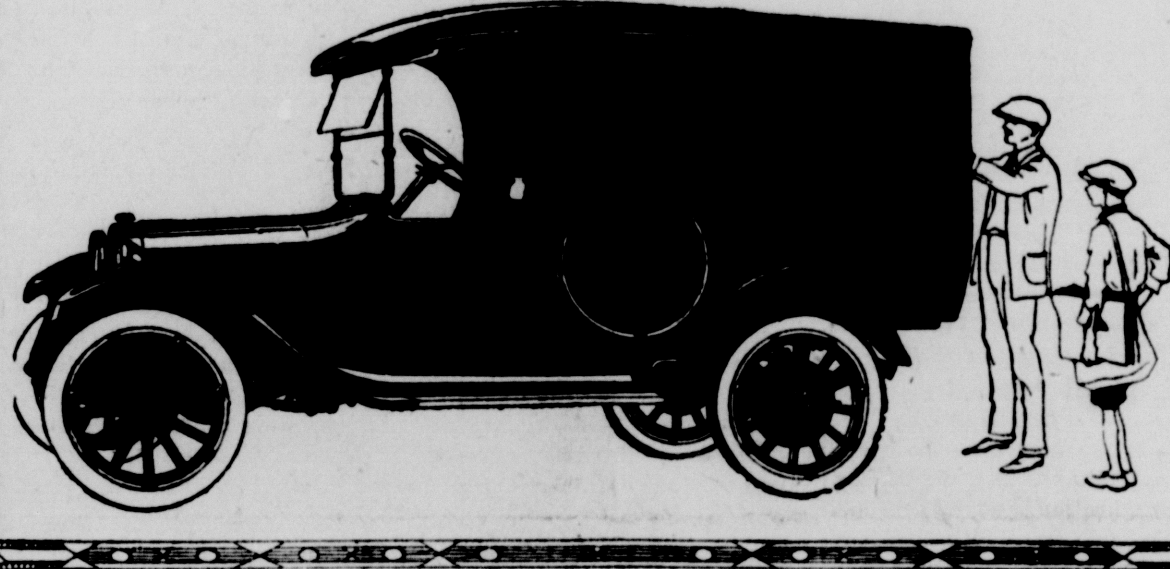
The announcement by Dr. Alexis Carrel, head of the Rockefeller Institute laboratories, that he kept the heart of an embryo chicken alive for eight years by artificial nourishment, and that in this time the heart has added appreciably to its tissue, goes far toward proving the theory that under highly specialized conditions the life of tissue may be indefinitely prolonged. Dr. Carrel has long held this theory. During the early experiments, portions of animals' hearts were kept alive for months and some of them increased in size as much as 60 times. In his experiments with the persistence of the life of tissue, Dr. Carrel once successfully grafted the leg of a dead fox terrier upon a living dog. The success of the Carrel experiments opens an infinite realm of speculation, but the important point is that the Rockefeller Institute, in its efforts to get at the cause of disease, has arrived at a significant conclusion about the relation of nourishment to life. How this is destined to affect the lives of men cannot be foreseen, for man does not live in a laboratory under the watchful care of trained scientist, but it appears that science is making progress toward the solution of the mystery of life's relation to its environment.—Indianapolis News.

DODGE BROTHERS BUSINESS CAR

In most businesses which have adopted it, it is on the go from morning till night.

Sturdy construction and uninterrupted service contribute greatly to the pronounced economy of the car.

Louis C. Erdmann
100 N. Kingshighway



The Garment Worker.

While deadlock in the clothing trade continued since December in this city, Rochester has recently furnished an example of how the system for which the Amalgamated Clothing Workers stand actually operates. In that manufacturing center the principle of joint negotiations between employers and employees under an impartial chairman is still in force. About two weeks ago Dr. W. M. Leiserson, the chairman, decided a case adversely to the workers. The question concerned the weekly standard of production for some pressers in Shop No. 2 of Fashion Park. Dr. Leiserson supported the claims of the employers and ruled that the pressers should maintain a weekly standard of 46 coats. The pressers refused to obey the order. The case was thereupon taken in hand by the joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The union stood firm in its observance of the working agreement to abide by the rulings of the chairman and use its influence to enforce them. It ordered the pressers back to their jobs and directed that they make up the lost time to the firm after hours at the regular rate of pay. Such facts should have their weight as against preamble and worthy fulminations.—New York Evening Post.

HIDES WE BUY ALL KINDS.— WALPOLES MARKET.

People living in many of the devastated areas of France enjoy lower prices than prevail in Paris.

Unlimited supplies of iron ore have been reported to exist in the Transvaal by a government geologist.

The declared exports from Havre, France, to the United States increased from a value of \$185,003 in 1918 to \$4,968,231 during the past year.

The Foreigner and Freight Rates.

Secretary Wallace of the Agricultural Department may be right in contending that the farmer should have equal protection with the manufacturer and industrial interests in future tariffs, emergency or permanent. If melons are to be cut, the farmer is entitled to as generous a slice as anyone else. But Mr. Wallace is not so clear when he argues that, in addition to this, there should be an extraduty on agricultural products equivalent to the freight charges which the farmer has to pay in getting his goods to the consumer, because present freight rate are "a differential imposed on our producers to the benefit of foreign competitors."

In an earlier day of tariff sophistry we used solemnly to be told that the "foreigner pays the tax". At lot of people believed it. Mostly, we have gotten past that stage of delightful credulity. We know that foreigner never paid the tax. Nor will he pay the freight rate by slipping it into the tariff schedules. We shall pay the freight rate—we'll pay it twice, so far as farm products are concerned, if the Wallace plan of tariff duplication is adopted.

This much, however, may be conceded to Mr. Wallace's engaging tariff casuistry: It would yield bumper returns to the American farmer, middleman and speculator, provided it did not kill off the American consumer or seriously incapacitate him, by complete or partial starvation, is a consequence to reckon with. It would increase the cost of living for every man, woman and child in the United States. It would make bread a luxury seldom to be indulged.

Has Secretary Wallace forgotten the corn laws of England?—Post-Dispatch.

Restaurant Prices.

Russell, J. Poole, secretary of the council H. C. L. committee, is doing a difficult but valuable work in attempting to reveal fair prices in many of the middle class and cheaper restaurants of the city. Mr. Poole's investigation and reports indicate that the restaurants visited are stubbornly refusing to pass on to the consumer the reductions in food prices which are general. It is fair that restaurant patrons should know the facts in order that restaurants which are changing their portions and prices to conform with the declining market should be given their patronage. There are thousands of persons out of work and other thousands on small incomes in Chicago who eat all their meals at restaurants. A margin of 10 cents in the matter of a meal is likely to determine whether or not they get sufficient food.

The drop in food prices at groceries and markets has led all others. The reduction at restaurants has been small. The natural conclusion is that such restaurants are getting more than their share. They should join with other lines of business in getting back to normalcy. It is to be hoped that Mr. Poole's revelations will move them to it.—Chicago Times.

Shooting and bombing wild birds from aircraft is prohibited in Great Britain.

Four-fifths of the women factory workers in Japan are engaged in spinning, weaving and dyeing.

A preliminary estimate of the amount of lumber cut in British Columbia last year places the figures at 1,700,000,000 feet.

Use of automobiles, at least "once or twice a week," are among the many inducements to servant girls and maids in St. Paul.

PRESIDENT TO SEE AMNESTY COMMITTEE

Washington, D. C.—President Harding yesterday announced that he would receive the political amnesty committee, which desires to make representations on behalf of political prisoners, on Wednesday morning, April 13.

The political amnesty committee is composed of delegates from trade unions, the Farmer-Labor Party, the Socialist Party, the American Civil Liberties Union, and various other civic groups. These delegates, coming from all parts of the country, will meet in Washington on April 13, the second anniversary of Eugene W. Debs' imprisonment, when they will present an amnesty petition to Congress. The petition is said to contain more names than any other petition ever presented in the history of the nation. The textile district council of Philadelphia, with 15,000 textile workers, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, the North Star Lodge of the International Association of Machinists, the Central Labor Union of Evansville, Indiana, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have sent in many thousands of names.

Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, said yesterday that he expected to confer with members of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the subject of political prisoners and other related matters.

Angel and Gun Toter.

Senator New of Indiana, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, explains what is heralded as the policy of the new administration in international politics. We are to enter no League of Nations to be fettered by covenants and courts. We are to be a free agent, a benign angel, as it were administering peace here and there as the occasion arises and as we may feel the urge. Or if it better please the flame-breathing gun-toting element of the stay-outers we shall be a self-constituted vigilance committee, walking athwart the earth with a six-shooter on the hip, giving notice that our might is right and our right is law.

"The proposed declaration," says the Senator, "is directed toward the interest of the preservation of civilization. It declares no direct alliance and countenances none. But it is notice to the world that the United States, determining for itself when and how it shall interpose, will stand ready to do its full part for the preservation of world peace whenever and by whomsoever assailed."

But suppose the other well-meaning Powers should object to our interpretation of what is right or wrong. Well, then shoot 'em up. It is either that or lie down and admit that "the war to end war" leaves us just where we were before that war began—unprotected unprotected.

Of course, if we do shoot 'em up" without the order co-operation of other nations our international decisions will become political campaign issues. Not being bound by organization, law or tribunal, we shall become the cherished field of propaganda of the various nationalities and hyphenisms with an ax to grind. Let an issue arise and we shall be circularized from Key West to Cape Flattery by the publicity bureaus of the affected nationals. And in the war of ink and paper might easily have the edge over right.

This conception of our duty to civilization is broached as a new discovery in world polity by the spokesman of the ingenious Senators at Washington. The heart of the American patriot is supposed to dance with a new thrill at the superimposition of our own righteousness over the strivings of the benighted remainder of the world.

We beg to remind the Senate committee, however, of another discovery of very venerable occurrence. This was that when Kings and tribal chiefs made mistakes and perpetrated injustices in the keeping of the peace according to their own lights, it was found advisable to limit them by laws, courts and constitutions. There is just a chance that when we undertake to Monroe-ize or Hohenzollern-ize the world there will be other nations who do not agree with our propagandized conception of right.—Post-Dispatch

The art of cameo cutting was brought to a high stage of perfection by the early Greeks.

Electrical and compressed air cutting machines will be introduced into coal mines in three British regions.

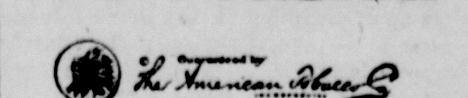
India is not famous for its fish, yet has one which ranks as a great dainty. This is the "snow trout" of the Himalayas. It is caught only in the cold mountain streams.

The Fukien Union University of Foochow is about to erect a million-dollar group of buildings, which will require considerable building material, furniture and articles of various kinds.



To seal in the delicious Burley tobacco flavor.

It's Toasted



NEW LAW FORBIDS HOLDING UP OF TRAFFIC BY HOGGING ROAD

Jefferson City, April 8.—Motorists no longer need poke along behind hay wagons or other rural equipage while the driver disinterestedly pokes along in complete domination of the roadway, for Governor Hyde today signed a bill passed by the Legislature making it a misdemeanor willfully to hinder, obstruct or delay, or willfully attempt to delay, hinder or obstruct, any other person in lawfully driving or traveling along or upon a public highway in this State.

This bill received vigorous support from some of the Legislators from the Ozark counties who pictured their frequent plight when driving along narrow hill roads if some farmer hostile toward automobilists got in front with a hay "frame" or wagon and "hogged" the middle of the road despite honking appeals to him to "get over."

If a train moving at speed of forty-five miles an hour were to stop suddenly, it would give the passengers a shock equal to that of a falling from a height of 54 feet.

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ST. CHARLES WHITE AND YELLOW DENT

Fancy hand-picked, tipped, nubbed and shelled—high germination
Also STOCK PEAS, SEED OATS and CLOVER SEED for sale

Sikes-McMullin Grain Company

Sikeston, Missouri

COWPEAS FIRST USED AS FOOD FOR HUMANS

Earliest Published Record in America Was in 1798.

Plant at Present Is Best Known and Extensively Grown Leguminous Crop in Southern States—Can Be Grown in North.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The cowpea is undoubtedly a native of Central Africa. A wild plant differing little from the cultivated cowpea occurs throughout much of that continent. Hybrids of this wild plant and the cultivated cowpea are readily obtained. The cultivated cowpea consists of three main groups—the asparagus bean, the cutjang, and the cowpea, each of which represents a group of varieties having much in common but connected through intermediate varieties. The cowpea is the most important of the three groups.

The large number and great diversity of cultivated varieties throughout Africa and over the southern half of



A Good Stand of Cowpeas.

Asia and the adjacent islands as well as the Mediterranean region of Europe indicate that the cowpea is of ancient cultivation for human food. It was early introduced in the Spanish settlements in the West Indies and was grown in North Carolina in 1714, probably coming from the West Indies. Its culture in Virginia was reported about 1775 and no doubt was quite general in the United States early in the Nineteenth century.

Without doubt, the cowpea is the Phaseolus mentioned by the old Roman writers. In Italy the Blackeye cowpea is still called by the same name as the kidney bean, namely, "fagiolo," which is the Italian equivalent of Phaseolus. In East Africa both the wild and cultivated cowpeas are called "kundu," while in India, where the cutjang is more extensively cultivated, the name "lubia," with many others, is used. In America the cowpea was first known as "callivance" and later as "Indian pea," "southern pea," "southern field pea," and "cornfield pea." The first published record of the name cowpea was in 1798 and applied apparently to a single variety.

The cowpea at present is the best known and most extensively grown leguminous crop in the Southern states, but it can be grown profitably much farther north. Although it succeeds under a greater diversity of climatic, soil, and cultural conditions than most other legumes, the best results are obtained in forage, soil improvement, and seed production by a thorough understanding of the requirements and the best varieties of the crop.

ICE-HARVEST TIME AT HAND

Farmer Should Lay in Ample Supply for Cooling Milk and for Household Uses in Summer.

Farmers who have not already done so, should prepare to lay by a store of ice now for cooling milk and for household use next summer. In places where nature provides a sufficiently low temperature, the cost of harvesting and storing ice is low when compared with the saving effected. Ordinarily, it is safe to harvest 2 tons of ice for each cow in the herd. This will allow for melting and leave enough for family needs. Where cream only is sold, about one-third of that quantity of ice will be needed.

Two farmers' bulletins, No. 623, Ice Houses and the Use of Ice on the Farm, and No. 1878, Harvesting and Storing Ice on the Farm, may be had by applying to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture.

ADDS BEAUTY TO FARM HOME

Shrubs Hide Foundation Lines of Buildings and Screen Many Unsightly Bare Objects.

Suitable plantings are necessary to unite the parts of a farmstead into a pleasing, homelike whole. Trees are used for windbreaks, as frames for the buildings or a background for them, and to give shade. Shrubs are needed in abundance to hide partially the foundation lines of buildings, support their corners, give reasons for turns in drives or walks, and to screen unsightly objects. Native trees and shrubs and those known by trial to thrive in the locality are the best to use.

THE BURGLAR

By JACK LAWTON.

(© 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

Peggy lay in her white bed, wakeful and staring at the moon. It was awesome of course, to be entirely alone at this silent hour of the night, in an old mansion on an unfrequented suburban road. At memory of the safe sheltered years past, her heart contracted suddenly. "How would it seem," she wondered, "to be away forever from the old home." For there was but one condition on which she might remain—and that condition was part of Peggy's problem. Long ago, when her stepfather had taken her mother to his heart, he had taken the girl too, with all a parent's love. Father Knowles had truly been to her a father. Perhaps because his own son had proven a disappointment, the man's hungry affection overflowed to the girl who was his wife's daughter—and Peggy had repaid his love with tender care in his later years.

Robert took with him a legacy left by his mother, and it was supposed that like a prodigal he would return when that legacy was exhausted. Peggy's mother had stepped in later to fill the lonely breach, and the elder Robert Knowles' last days had been his happiest. His will, Peggy learned, had been made in her favor, leaving her in the event of her mother's death, sole heir to his estate. Peggy was quite alone in the big echoing house of memories, when most surprisingly Robert Knowles, the son, came back. It was at evening and Peggy in her white frock received him in the firelight. And he was at once so pleasing, and good looking, and altogether different from what she had been led to expect, that her aversion vanished, and as the evening wore on, friendliness took its place. Robert Knowles was apparently regretful of his youthful rashness and neglect to his father, and the excuses he gave sounded true enough. Peggy generously gave him the benefit of the doubt, and when she assured the son that no will could be found, he announced his intention of taking up his abode in the house until the matter should be settled. Old Mrs. Weston, the housekeeper, called in to give information, told Mr. Knowles that she had witnessed a will made not long before his father's death.

Peggy perplexed and confused as to her own position in the house which had been her home, yielded to her foster-brother's pleadings, for so Robert Knowles named himself—and stayed on, that her possible claim might be proved. And when there seemed no longer hope of that possibility, Robert Knowles asked the girl to marry him. Peggy was not surprised when, with white tense face, the man asked his question, she had seen love hovering near. For Peggy in her own wisdom had learned the meaning of love, though Paul Helmer's manner of love was different in some intangible way from Robert Knowles'. And she had told Robert Knowles no to his question. Marriage was the condition upon which Robert Knowles offered to Peggy her home, and she refused. Suddenly the girl sat up in bed, an unmistakable though muffled sound in the lower hall started her heart hammering painfully.

When the girl could bear the uncertainty no longer, she sprang from her bed and slipped into dressing gown and slippers. The lower rooms were dark. The burglar was on the floor below at Father Knowles' library safe. Just as she had expected him to be. She sank down behind the desk to watch the burglar. Peggy silently considered; there seemed no sane chance of seeking aid. Then, with a little soft rush, Peggy was at the burglar's side. "Oh," she whispered eagerly, "will you do that again please—just that way."

The man wheeled around abruptly. His hands caught her.

"If you make a sound," he threatened.

Her quick answer stayed the motion of his hand toward her mouth.

"I won't," Peggy earnestly agreed.

"It wouldn't do any good."

The burglar stared fiercely.

"What do—" he began, but the girl's words coming in a soft rush interrupted.

"You opened a compartment in the safe," she explained, which has never been opened before. I saw you. It had papers in it, folded up. I think that a will is there which leaves this property to me. Please raise that slide again."

The man's sharp eyes left the girl's face with a short, queer laugh. Then, toward the two swung a shining panel. Peggy put forth her hand excitedly to draw out some folded papers.

"See," she told him triumphantly.

"I was right."

"Do you know?" he said grimly, "I almost thought you were stringing me."

The burglar laughed uneasily.

"When you have decided to drop all this crookedness," she said, "go right to Mr. Paul Helmer. He will help you to make good. I am grateful," she added gravely, "for your finding of the will. I shall keep my old home and Robert Knowles may have the rest."

"Then," said the man, "you'd better send that there will right to your lawyer, and get it out of this house. I'll mail it, if you'll trust me," he grinned over the word, "on my way."

From the doorway the burglar looked back again at the girl, the directed envelope in his hand.

"Good night and good luck little one," he said awkwardly.

U. S. REDS EXECUTED OR IMPRISONED IN RUSSIA

Riga, Latvia, April 8.—Russian radicals deported from the United States, who arrived at Libau on April 5 aboard the steamer Thor, to which they had been transferred from the American steamer Mongolia, found the regulations of the Bolshevik frontier officers more strict than those of the American officials who were charged with their deportation. On their arrival at the Russian border the deportees were deprived of their money, despite, protests, and in turn they were granted ration cards entitling them to food when they reached Russia.

Out of 75 deportees who arrived in Russia from America on March 9, it is reported that twenty were executed or imprisoned as anarchists because they had voiced opposition to the Bolshevik regime.

BUSINESS MAN

SINGS PRAISES

"I suffered for years with stomach trouble and gas continually. Doctors thought I had stomach ulcers or cancer. After last attack they advised going to Rochester, Minn., for an operation. A friend advised trying Mayr's Wonderful Remedy, which I did, and I cannot sing its praises too highly, as I can now eat anything and everything." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded.—Hess & Co., and Druggists Everywhere.

Miss Nellie Lee Dorroh of Caruthersville visited Mr. and Mrs. Mark Dorroh Sunday and Monday.

Jeff Myer, Dr. George Tonelli and Reginald Potashnick were guests at a dance given Thursday evening in Poplar Bluff.

Word was received here Monday morning of the death of Dennis Henry, a prominent citizen of New Madrid and well known here, who died suddenly Sunday afternoon of heart failure. A number of Sikeston friends will attend the funeral in New Madrid Tuesday afternoon.

It is persistently rumored that Bill Murrie, escaped convict, guilty of murder, jail breaking, etc., has been in Sikeston within the last week. Two or three persons at least claim to have seen him. A home in the Southwest part of town, where he was supposed to be hiding, was searched one evening last week from cellar to attic, but Murrie was not found. It is stated that he has been a visitor at this home within the past two months, if not here last week.

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE

VIII.

SOUTH CAROLINA



AS MARYLAND had been made a proprietary government, in like manner the territory

extending from Virginia to Florida was granted by Charles II in 1663 to eight gentlemen as a reward for their efforts in his behalf. The name Carolina comes from the Latin, Carolus, meaning Charles. It was not really named after Charles II, but originally in honor of Charles IX, king of France, by Huguenots who built a fort near Beaufort in 1562.

The fact that the Carolinas became later two distinct colonies was due to chance. It happened that the earliest settlements located at points far removed from each other. The first permanent settlements in South Carolina were about Charleston, while those in North Carolina were around Albemarle sound. The life in the two sections also was quite different. South Carolina was largely devoted to the cultivation of rice and indigo and the planters soon grew very rich with their large estates on which the labor was performed by slaves. In fact, just before the Revolution the population showed twice as many blacks as whites.

In 1729 the government of the Carolinas was turned back by the lord proprietors to the king and there was then formed the two separate provinces. South Carolina was the eighth state to adopt the Constitution, the vote of ratification being passed in May, 1788. The Palmetto state, as South Carolina is sometimes called, extends over 30,989 square miles, and it participates in the presidential election to the extent of nine electors.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

ITEMS FROM MATTHEWS

Mrs. Prim Hawkins went to East Prairie Sunday.

Otis Gentry of Sikeston was in Matthews Friday.

Richard Hunott was in New Madrid Wednesday on business.

Miss Addie James spent Sunday with Miss Alice Deane.

Mrs. W. A. Singleton spent Saturday and Sunday in Portageville.

G. F. Deane went to Sikeston Thursday of last week on business.

Mrs. Lola McClud and Miss Irene Loenneke shopped in Sikeston Saturday.

G. F. Deane, W. H. Deane and C. L. Yates motored to New Madrid Saturday.

Rev. S. S. Surface filled his regular appointment here Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Ratcliffe spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Ratcliffe.

Quite a number of persons from Matthews attended the ball game at Canolou Sunday.

Master Johnnie Lee of Kewanee visited Granville Mainord from Saturday until Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCarthy and Mrs. Guy Carter of Sikeston were in Matthews Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Critchlow and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Roe Hill.

John Henderschott of Big Opening spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Tom Canoy of this place.

Mrs. Loy Roberts of St. Louis arrived in Matthews Friday for a few days visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Marr spent Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Marr of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Boyer and small son of Canolou spent Sunday in Matthews with Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Mainord.

Miss Rosella Gossitt of Sikeston spent the week-end in Matthews with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Gossitt.

Mrs. Helms and daughter, Miss Vennie left Wednesday for Tennessee, where they will make their future home.

Misses Vera Roberts, Phyllis McAdoo and Messrs. C. L. Yates and Frank Sutton motored to Cape Girardeau Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Newell Arnold and children of Sikeston spent Saturday and Sunday in Matthews with Mrs. Arnold's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Luke French.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCarthy and children, Miss Elrene Shelton, and Miss Lena Reynolds of Sikeston spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Will Shelton.

Mrs. Laura Donahue entertained Thursday with a twelve o'clock dinner in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Neal Kornegger. Among the guests

were Mrs. Mary Steele, Mrs. G. D. Steele and two sons of Matthews.

Aleta Hill won the honor of representing the Matthews school at the County declamatory contest to be held at Morehouse, April 16th. There were four chosen out of the school here. The contest was held at the Methodist Church Wednesday evening of last week in the presence of a crowded house. The contestants were: Aita Hill, Emma o Hawkins, Vanita Hicks, Willa Roberts. The judges were Mrs. Green of Sikeston, Miss Edith Pharris of Kewanee and Mrs. Oscar Carroll of Matthews. The children spoke well and all deserve praise.

Prof. Miles C. Thomas, Superintendent of the Sikeston High, honored the people of this city with a much appreciated talk.

Mr. Headley of Kewanee spoke encouraging of a high school here.

Judge B. F. Swartz gave a talk on the same subject and the evening was very pleasantly spent as well as profitably spent.

Among those attending the contest here Wednesday evening, we noticed Prof. and Mrs. Mils C. Thomas and Mrs. Green of Sikeston, Misses Edith Pharris and Mabel Mecklem, Mr. Headley of Kewanee.

The Standard \$2.00 per year. WANTED—To rent a house with about five rooms and bath. Call Rambo. Tel. 249.

FOR RENT—5-room house, furnished. Near the business section. Call at 705 Gladys St. It pd.

FOR RENT—Five rooms and bath, heat, water and lights. Apply to Girard Dover, Citizens Bank. 2tpd.

FOR RENT—5-room house near business district, modern conveniences. Address B. Myer, Sikeston Mercantile Company.

FOR SALE—Chevrolet touring car. Guaranteed to be in first-class mechanical condition.—John Fisher at Sanitary Barber Shop.

Mrs. Frank E. Mount has made such rapid improvement since her recent operation at St. Mary's Infirmary that she was permitted to return home Sunday.

T. W. Cleaver of St. Louis who was called here by the death of his brother-in-law, R. F. East, returned home Monday morning. Mrs. Cleaver will remain here until the latter part of the week.

From a complete table of valuation fixed by the State Board of Equalization on farm lands, town lots, personal property and the grand total for each County recently released for publication we note in Scott County 170 per cent increase in farm land valuation. Town lots 85 per cent; personal property, 100 per cent; farm land valuations is \$11,367,594; town lots \$3,880,597; personal property, \$6,199,616; grand total \$21,447,807. The last year grand total was \$10,492,688.

For New Madrid County \$30,696,953 is the 1921 farm land valuation; town lots, \$2,836,716; personal property \$4,893,685; grand total \$18,579,645, a 40 per cent increase on farm land, 20 per cent increase on town lots and 35 per cent increase on personal property. The grand total of last year's valuation was \$12,882,466.

Farmers Supply Co.

New Reduced Price List

FLOUR

Juanita, 48 lb. bag \$2.34

Juanita, 24 lb. bag \$1.20

Perfect Bake, 48 lb. bag \$2.22

Perfect Bake, 24 lb. bag \$1.15

Sugar, per 100 lbs. \$9.50

Milk, large can 10c

Pet Milk, small can 6 1-2c

Rice, per pound 5c

Searchlight Matches per box 5c

Star and Horseshoe, lb. 80c

All 10c packages tobacco 9c

Camels 17c

Fatimas 23c

Lucky Strike 17c

Nebo, large, 2 for 25c

Favorite, large 17c

Niles & Moser 7c

Chancellor 12c

Hand Made 5c

Kellogg's Corn Flakes 12c

The finest Sugar Cane Syrup made, per gallon \$1.35

White Naptha soap 7c

Brown soap 4c

Special

Onion Sets, per gallon 10c

Best Peaberry coffee per pound 19c

Whites Delight coffee 27c

Puck coffee, the best 43c

Syrup

Red, one gallon 65c

One-half gallon 35c

Life-O-Wheat, similar to Cream of Wheat, per package 24c

Corn Kernels 15c

Tomatoes, per can 10c

Corn, per can 10c

Peas, 13c; 2 cans 25c

Bread, per loaf 8c; 2 for 15c

Creamery Butter, per lb. 54c

Calumet Baking Powder 28c

Car load Seed Oats, just received, per bushel

65c

LOOK

HOLD YOUR POULTRY

Owing to unsettled market conditions we would advise everyone to hold their poultry until market conditions change.

We will have a car here on Friday and Saturday April 15 and 16

and will as usual pay the highest market prices. Prices will be announced at a later date.

Goodwin & Jean